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OLADE BOARD BEGINS TO DRAFT AGENDA IN MANAGUA

PA272259 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Following its inauguration this morning at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center, the 14th Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, Board of Experts meeting is under way and the work agenda is tight.

Fourteen delegates of OLADE member states are analyzing, within this meeting of experts that precedes the 15th meeting of OLADE ministers, a report prepared by the executive secretary of the Latin American program for energy cooperation on activities during the past 2 years and on fuel prices.

The group is working on the 1985-1987 triennial plan that will include long-range objectives and strategies for the Latin American energy sector, regional energy cooperation mechanisms, and the 1985 OLADE budget.

The topics and aspects discussed and approved by the Board of Experts will be included in the draft agenda for the 15th meeting of ministers of [word indistinct] scheduled for 1-2 October.

If Latin America wants a new international economic order, it must assume more aggressive positions in the exploitation and use of renewable energy resources and promote the exchange of energy sources among OLADE members countries. Emilio Rappaccioli, minister-director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, INE, made this statement this morning before the 14th OLADE Board Of Experts meeting under way at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

Rappaccioli added that the exchange of energy sources at the regional level would create needed mechanisms to facilitate intraregional financing and trading of goods and services between Latin American and Caribbean countries.

He pointed out that the possibility of beginning this regional market is in our hands and added that last year's Quito Declaration proposed a number of commitments and measures aimed at strengthening cooperation and development of the area's energy sector.

Delegates On Other Issues

PA280119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico will continue to supply oil to Nicaragua to prove its friendship, respect, and cooperation with the Nicaraguan people and government, Roberto Davila, the Mexican delegate to the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, experts commission meeting, told a reporter from the "Sandinist Drumbeat" program.

Davila said that an oil supply agreement with Nicaragua was signed last August to renew the San Jose Accord, which establishes that Mexico and Venezuela will supply oil to Central American and Caribbean countries under favorable conditions.

[Begin Davila recording] Nicaragua is one of the main buyers of Mexican oil in the Central American area. We are supplying oil to Nicaragua to prove our friendship, respect, and cooperation with the government and people of Nicaragua. With the renewal of the San Jose Accord, Nicaragua has ensured its supply of oil from Mexico until next August, when the agreement will have to be renewed. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Mauricio (Maguadita), the Brazilian delegate to OLADE's experts commission meeting, said that his country is giving Nicaragua technical assistance in the exploitation and use of unconventional energy resources.

FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA280316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- On their arrival in this capital today, the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras expressed their doubts that Nicaragua will comply with the Contadora Document.

Edgardo Paz Barnica of Honduras and Jorge Eduardo Tenorio of El Salvador, the first foreign ministers to arrive for the Europe-Central America diplomatic summit that will begin tomorrow, both said that there is "some doubt" as to the way in which the Sandinist government may implement the Contadora Group agreements.

Tenorio expressed optimism regarding the signing of a peace treaty and the peace processes in some countries, but not in Nicaragua.

He said that it is "worrisome" that the Nicaraguans are not willing to comply with some of the Contadora Document's provisions.

He said that he was referring primarily to the areas of disarmament and the support that is being given to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Tenorio said that El Salvador is prepared to subscribe to the commitments and then to comply with them, "but there is not the same commitment or the same legitimacy on the part of all the countries."

"Contadora is the most appropriate, but not the only way to bring peace to the area," the Salvadoran minister said.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said on his arrival in San Jose today that the presence of the 10 EEC countries and Spain and Portugal shows support for the effort being made by the Central American countries, within the Contadora framework, to find a political solution that leads to detente and lasting peace in the region.

Noting that his government has invariably supported the peace process, Andrade said that his government will also sign the peace document because it feels that it is appropriate for the purposes being pursued by Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia, the members of the Contadora Group.

Paz Barnica, who arrived first, said that the conditions for a true democratization do not exist in Nicaragua.

However, he added, "there is still some hope for the democratization" of that country, if the international community "can ensure that human rights are respected and that the people are allowed to choose the government that they desire."

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES PROGRESS MADE DURING U.S. TRIP

PY271732 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1403 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has said he returns satisfied from the United States, because he believes that considerable progress has been achieved in all fields. In a talk with reporters soon after arriving at Ezeiza Airport, Alfonsin said he regretted the intransigence of the United Kingdom on the sovereignty issue in the Malvinas Islands negotiations, adding that he wished the United Kingdom would recover its good sense.

About the agreement Argentina has reached with the IMF, the president recalled that we sent the IMF our letter of intent in June, admitting that we had been too forthright in our discussions, which has brought us many problems. Alfonsin said that it is difficult to make investments while one is discussing the refinancing of the debt, but that this is preferable, because he thinks that if we had accepted the original policy, we would have had many problems we could not have faced, not only from an economic, but also from a social point of view.

The president referred to his meeting with the representatives of the creditor banks and said that another phase has started in goodwill. When asked about the situation of the country, Alfonsin said that we want to start fast, but the clutch is stuck, and has not been completely released. However, we will continue trying to start.

As for the recent decision of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, he said that before deciding anything he must become well informed about it.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS IMF 'RECESSIVE RECIPES'

WA261109 Rome IPS in English 26 Sep 84

[By Jonathan Friedland]

[Text] Washington, Sept 26 (IPS) -- Though the language in Argentina's agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released here today is often vague, the message is clear. Buenos Aires has abandoned its opposition to what President Raul Alfonsin has called the international lending agency's "recessive recipes." In return for a $1.4 billion IMF credit, and an expected $4.5 billion from commercial banks to follow, the Argentine Government has accepted a classic IMF adjustment program, involving a currency devaluation, public spending cuts, curbs on wage increases, and tight controls on the money supply. One key goal of the agreement, which is almost certain to be approved by the IMF's board, is to reduce Argentina's galloping 600 percent annual inflation to 300 percent within 12 months.

The program, agreed after nearly a year of talks, offers workers "a measure of protection for real wages." A major sticking point in the negotiations had been Argentina's insistence that wages should be allowed to rise faster than inflation. President Raul Alfonsin has pledged that wages would outpace inflation by six to eight percent, but the IMF agreement sets on figures. The memorandum of understanding says only that "the government is aware that attainment of the inflation objective will require a major slowing in the pace of increase in costs, including nominal wages. Given the prevailing high rate of inflation, for the time being the government will continue to decree wage adjustments for the public and private sector on a monthly basis, with catch-up increases from time to time to provide a measure of protection for real wages," it adds.

Argentine sources here indicated that the language reflects a compromise allowing Buenos Aires to promise wage increases before the end of this year, but delay actual payment until inflation is brought down. The "admittedly vague" language on wage levels, said one IMF official, was designed to "keep politics from interfering" with a successful close to the negotiations.

On the broader public spending front, the program calls for a halving of the public sector deficit from 16.5 percent of gross domestic product -- its level in the last quarter of 1983 -- to 8.1 percent in 1984. For 1985, it will have to be brought down to 5.4 percent of GDP. The government has pledged to achieve this goal by limiting its hiring, cutting military expenditure back, reducing social security outlays, and increasing taxes. Argentina has also agreed to cut back on the money supply and on credit, both of which will be held to slower growth than the rate of inflation.

These moves, it is planned, will bring inflation, which was running at an annual rate of 615 percent in the 12 months before last July, down to 300 percent over the coming 12 months. By the last quarter of 1985, it should be down to an annual rate of 150 percent, the memorandum says. While using restrictive monetary and fiscal policies to curb inflation, the agreement adds, "income and demand policies will be carefully harmonized to minimize the short-term effects of a slowing of the rate of nominal demand on the level of economic activity and employment."

As regards exchange rates, Buenos Aires has agreed to devalue the peso at a faster rate than prices rise, through a "sliding peg" devaluation. "The government intends to adjust the exchange rate as necessary to attain the balance of payments objectives of the program," says the memorandum. "At a minimum, the exchange rate will be adjusted in line with the evolution of domestic prices vis-a-vis international prices," it adds. This method, technically known as a "purchasing power parity" scheme, holds that exchange rates should provide incentives for exporters by reflecting the true value of prices in Argentina.

Buenos Aires will also tighten price controls in its bid to control the country's perennially galloping inflation rate. Although the agreement foresees that these controls will be phased out before the end of the year, as "inflationary expectations become less volatile," prices will only be allowed to rise by 16 percent per month. In August, prices rose by 22.8 percent.

If Argentina can achieve the goals set out in the memorandum, officials are optimistic that the government will be able to reschedule some $20 billion of its $45 billion foreign debt. The envisioned package deal, which commercial banks have yet to approve, would provide $4.5 billion in fresh loans from the banks, and ensure a rescheduling of Paris Club loans. At the same time, the agreement with the IMF is expected to convince the creditor banks to reschedule their loans, including those that have already fallen due.

Over 1984 and 1985, Argentina is expected to increase its total foreign debt by ten percent, while scaling down its arrears from the current $3.7 billion to $1.05 billion by next June.

Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, who announced the agreement yesterday without revealing its details, said he expected the program to win IMF Executive Board approval in November. The 15-month program would run from next Oct 1 to the end of 1985, and Grinspun indicated that Buenos Aires would be able to draw a portion of the $1.4 billion credit immediately.

Accord Draws Criticism

WA261209 Rome IPS in English 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, Sep 26 (IPS) -- Argentina's announcement today in Washington that it has reached an accord with the International Monetary Fund met with criticism here today from opponents of President Raul Alfonsin's government.

Oscar Alende, leader of the center-left Intransigent Party, charged that "the government handled the foreign debt matter irresponsibly."

In Congress, Diego Guelar, a legislator of the Peronist Party, the main opposition force, was also harshly critical. "The whole debt contracted by the dictatorship (the 1976-83 military government) is illegitimate," he said, "and its payments should have been conditioned on the principle of co-responsibility between creditors and debtors." Guelar also differed with the president's boast that Argentina reached the accord on its own terms. The 1984 budget that the administration presented to Congress demonstrates that "we will unavoidably have to meet with adjustment parameters which are no more or no less than those the IMF imposes on underdeveloped countries," the legislator said.

Peronist Party economist Eduardo Setti, meanwhile, noted that "the accord with the fund was inevitable," but added that it is now "up to the opposition to supervise the government's every action so that the application of the fund's guidelines does not cause worse damage to Argentine workers."

Meanwhile, the opposition's reactions to President Alfonsin's speech yesterday before the UN General Assembly were generally favorable. Saul Ubaldini, a secretary general of the Peronist-controlled General Labor Confederation (CGT), the powerful union umbrella, hailed Alfonsin's address. "He clearly defined the problems of the Latin American nations and stressed that the hunger the people are bearing must be taken into account by those who hold the economic power in the world," Ubaldini said.

Francisco Manrique, of the rightist Federal Party, said the president "said what he should have said" and "drew the North-South profile well, making himself the spokesman of the countries which are demanding understanding, and completed the picture within the East-West confrontation."

But Luis Zamora, of the Movement to Socialism (MAS), termed Alfonsin's speech "regrettable." "Instead of complaining about the exploitation, instead of seeking the exploiters' compassion," he said, "we must call for struggle against the oppression of all the world's countries that are in the same situation."

CGT-UIA STATEMENT CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY280025 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) and the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) presented Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli with a joint statement critical of government economic policy and which placed a "favourable" renegotiation of the foreign debt as a condition for a socio-economic contract.

The joint statement, presented at yesterday's round of contract talks between Troccoli and labour and business economists, warned that if a "favourable renegotiation of the foreign debt" is not reached, "stagnation and a falling standard of living" will continue to strangle the economy. The statement also criticized the "record" levels of federal deficit spending and blamed the government for the low industrial investment rates and the "bankruptcy of the region economies."

CGT economist Horacio Pericoli afterwards added that the contract objectives "are conditioned by the foreign debt negotiations between the government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)." Pericoli said that Troccoli "promised" to provide labour and business with details of the debt agreement with the IMF "as soon as possible."

The economists yesterday reportedly reduced the number of working papers under consideration to four and, though no new meeting date was set, they are expected to get together again in the next 10 days.

UPROAR OVER MILITARY COUNCIL REPORT CONTINUES

PY280118 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Criticism continued pouring in yesterday of the report from the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces on the state of the courts-martials of the members of the three military juntas, even from some government officials, while others took a more moderate view and even defended it.

The Defence Ministry issued a communique playing down the incident and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli denied press reports that the council's decision was an aggression against President Raul Alfonsin because it "refused" to reach a verdict.

In New York, where the president yesterday continued talks on Argentina's foreign debt, Alfonsin said he had not seen the council's document but if it was unable to reach a verdict by the October 11 deadline, the cases "will pass, as they should, to the federal appeals court."

Troccoli stressed the report merely said the council was unable to reach a verdict for lack of time. But whether the court would take over the cases or extend the council's deadline "is a decision up to the court," the minister said.

Shortly after the report was issued on Tuesday the appeals court asked the council to let it have the dossiers on the cases against the nine junta members for perusal and a council member said yesterday the dossiers would be delivered to the court on Friday.

Defence Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena said reflection should prevail over emotion and if phrases in the report were taken outside their context "misinterpretations will result." Jaunarena said he had read the full 10-page report and stressed what the council said was it could not find anything illegal in the decrees, instructions, and orders issued by the juntas.

But Foreign Ministry Human Rights Director Horacio Ravenna said the council's report clearly contradicted Alfonsin's decree last December ordering the trial of the nine because of the methodology employed in the repression of subversion "which caused so much horror in the country." Ravenna said as commanders of their respective forces, the junta members were directly responsible for "the state terrorism applied as a methodology in repressing dissidents."

Radical Senator Antonio Berhongaray said the council's report was its swan song and in future all cases involving violations of human rights in suppressing subversion would be handled by civilian courts. Berhongaray, who is chairman of the Senate's deference committee, criticized the council's contention that the majority of complaints of human rights violations that came before it could not be proven. He said Alfonsin's decree ruled the junta members were to be court-martialled because of the methodology employed in the repression and not for each particular case.

Justicialist Lower House member Florencio Carranza said the council's report was clearly a "manoeuvre to prevent the speedy course of justice," and Christian Democrat leader Nestor Vicente said it showed the "continuity of the Armed Forces' arrogance." Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel said the report was "an affront to popular opinion," and the Communist Party said the council had "prejudged in favour of the accused for the most horrendous crimes in Argentine history."

Education Under Secretary Alfredo Bravo also claimed the military were still arrogant and said if they had practiced self-criticism they would have expelled "people who don't even deserve to be called human" from their ranks. Intransigent Deputy Raul Rabanaque said the report showed the military "are completely incompetent to pass judgment on their peers."

Meanwhile, further charges were filed yesterday against the three members of the first military junta and five other officers in connection with the arrests and subsequent deaths of nine persons. The nine were among 16 people killed, allegedly in a gun battle with security forces, on May 24, 1977. An eyewitness claimed the nine were held in the illegal El Vesubio detention centre from where they were taken out the day before the alleged gun battle.

Officer Calls for 'Oblivion Law'

PY280039 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] Rear Admiral Horacio Mayorga yesterday called for an oblivion law [ley del olvido] to cover human rights violations during the so-called dirty war against subversion as the only means to reconcile all Argentines. In a letter published by the AMBITO FINANCIERO newspaper, Mayorga said, however, crimes which could be proven should be investigated but the rigour employed during the antisubversion war should not be termed excesses because the antisubversion forces had no other choice. "There are no good means or bad means from which to choose. For political reasons, there was no choice, all were bad," he said. He warned an apparent antimilitary campaign currently in vogue was causing unrest among younger officers in the Armed Forces.

PRIVATE RADIO, TV STATION WORKERS ON STRIKE

PY271850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Since 0700 this morning, the employees of private radio and television stations in the entire country have been on strike. This measure was adopted last night since no agreement could be reached regarding salary increases with the owners.

The Interunion Organization of Radio Employees released a communique reporting that after 7 hours of negotiations no agreement could be reached, since the owners only offered a meager increase for workers in the Federal Capital, and no increase at all for the workers in the interior.

We must point out that government stations are broadcasting programs normally since the conflict does not affect their employees.

500 SIDE AGENTS REPORTEDLY TO LOSE JOBS

PY262252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2108 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM) -- As of 1 October, approximately 500 agents of the State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE) will lose their jobs because their contracts will not be renewed or because they have reached the retirement age. This information was unofficially revealed by government sources. Meanwhile, SIDE officials have declined to comment on the subject.

This measure is presumably related to the reorganization of the SIDE which includes a maximum reduction in personnel. The majority of the agents who will lose their jobs were reportedly contracted during the last year the military government was in power.

9 DE JULIO BISHOPRIC BOMBED; DAMAGE REPORTED

PY270325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] 9 de Julio, 26 Sep (NA) -- A medium-powered explosive at daybreak today destroyed the main gate and other parts of the 9 de Julio Bishopric, 250 km west of the Federal Capital. Former Buenos Aires Police Vicar Christian on Wernich, who has been accused of participating in the illegal repression of subversion, heads one of the 9 de Julio parishes.

The 9 de Julio mayor, Abel Alejandro de la Plaza, attributed the attack to "some extreme leftist group" that is seeking to "disrupt the democratization process."

The bomb, which exploded at 0230, destroyed the door to the bishopric's lounge and shattered the windows of the bishopric and buildings across the street.

At the end of a 30-minute meeting with Policy Chief Julio Villeta, Bishop Msgr Alejo Guilligan declined to comment on the attack, saying that "it is not convenient to make any conjectures before the incident is clarified." Guilligan and Villeta said that the police investigations are secret, and Guilligan pointed out that the bishopric "will not comment on the incident until it is duly clarified."

However, the bishopric's secretary, presbyter Jose Pedro Prieto, said that "the reasons for the attack are unknown and no one has claimed responsibility."

GDR TECHNICAL DELEGATION HEAD COMMENTS ON TRADE

PY241400 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1840 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (DYN) -- A delegation of GDR scientists and technicians headed by Peter Voss, the vice president of the GDR internal chamber of commerce [as received], arrived in Argentina today. Voss said that the bilateral exchange is "growing."

The delegation was received by Miguel Angel Suarez, the head of the Argentine mission [as received] in the GDR. The visitors will attend the third GDR-Argentine technological meeting scheduled to begin on 24 September at the headquarters of the Argentine Iron and Steel Joint Association in Buenos Aires.

In statements made at Ezeiza Airport, Voss said that the bilateral exchange is "growing" despite the difficult economic situation with which the two countries have to cope. "GDR exports to Argentina include sophisticated technological equipment such as cranes, port equipment, printing machines, tools, packing machinery for ports and railways, iron and steel casting equipment, optical equipment, and chemicals for agriculture," Voss said.

In response to a question, Voss said that the GDR buys "among other products, Argentine tanned leather, edible oils, and fodder." He added that "our bilateral trade registers a very large deficit for my country because GDR purchases are higher. We want to see whether it is possible to balance our exchange."

The Argentine official stressed that "the government is willing to promote trade with the GDR" and remarked that "bilateral trade has reached $43 million. We expect to raise it to $200 million, and to sell highly-valued Argentine manufactured products."

FORMER SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, FOR TALKS

PY272048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1527 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor arrived in Argentina today. Upon arrival, he said that he has always condemned the system of apartheid. I am not a racist; my wife is French, he said.

"I am here in Argentina," he added, "in my role as president of the Asturias Association, which includes African and Latin American groups, and he emphasized that together Latin America and Africa have more than 900 million inhabitants. He stressed that talks that he will hold in Buenos Aires will center on the topics of politics and culture, essentially based on neo-Latin ideas.

Senghor, who arrived in our country this morning, made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport. He added that during his stay he will sign a scientific and literary agreement, thus seeking African and Latin American unity.

URUGUAY'S SEREGNI ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY222335 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Uruguayan Broad Front leader General Liber Seregni interviewed in Buenos Aires by correspondent Carlos Aznarez]

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan military have demoted him, but his fellow party members still call him general. General Liber Seregni is pleased with the welcome he received in Argentina. He happily recalls the emotions he felt when 10,000 Uruguayans cheered him in Corrientes and Florida Streets on 19 September and makes some nostalgic comments. Seregni is 68. He recalls his participation in the student struggle for university autonomy, and also that month of February 1936 when he graduated from the military school with the rank of 3d lieutenant of artillery. Very interested in geography, physics, and astronomy, Seregni is a devoted military man who gets excited about politics and who says proudly that he has two daughters and two granddaughters.

Seregni was the presidential candidate of the leftist Broad Front coalition in 1971, but he will not be able to run this November.

LA RAZON: How would you define the Broad Front in 1984?

Seregni: It is a great political movement, a coalition of parties, groups, and independent sectors. More than a coalition, it is a united movement that is playing a significant role. After 11 years of persecution, the Broad Front has emerged as the political force with the largest number of supporters in Montevideo. Being at the center of the national political stage, the Broad Front has set the guidelines for the opposition policy during the past 6 months.

LA RAZON: Have you decided to pursue only pragmatic goals?

Seregni: We chose a practical political goal. The Uruguayan people are clearly aware that they will elect their representatives on 25 November and that they will regain their sovereignty on 1 March. All the rest is nothing but deceit or empty words. It is not true that "the pact with the military will jeopardize the future of the democratic government."

LA RAZON: Is it possible to believe that the Armed Forces will not impose postelection conditions?

Seregni: The point is not whether or not we should believe in the Armed Forces but to take into account that they themselves have called for the elections. A document that has considerable significance for the regime, the Institutional Act, establishes that power will be handed over on 1 March. On the other hand, in addition to the commitments assumed by the military , each involving a decision which they themselves have made, we must take into account that the people are aware that the above-mentioned dates will mark the restoration of democracy and freedom.

LA RAZON: On what grounds has the Broad Front opposed the National Party project to call for new elections without bans in case they win?

Seregni: It is very simple. We are a serious force and the country is in the middle of tremendous economic difficulties. We are experiencing the most dramatic crisis in Uruguayan history. We must pay around $800 million in interest on our foreign debt in 1985, and we can export only some $1.1 billion worth of goods. The country cannot live under these conditions. It is essential to reactivate the economy, create new jobs, and attain social peace to strengthen democracy. This calls for a government with credibility on the internal and external fronts. To call for new elections would mean to extend this period to the end of next year; under the present circumstances, such a project can be branded only as tremendously irresponsible.

LA RAZON: What action does the front deem necessary to reduce the oversized military structure?

Seregni: On the one hand, there are the different official or paramilitary organizations themselves. On the other, there is also the economic aspect; a financial policy that has been squeezing the country. We think it is necessary to reduce the organizational structure of the Armed Forces, dismantle the special agencies, neutralize the sources where such agencies have originated, and eradicate authoritarianism.

LA RAZON: Do you agree with the professionalization of the Armed Forces?

Seregni: The Armed Forces are institutions designed to serve a doctrine. In our continent, the military groups that have been a scourge for their people have served a national security doctrine that, as such, is neither a national nor a security doctrine. On the contrary, it is a foreign doctrine that has brought misfortune to all the countries that have applied it.

LA RAZON: Do you think the cases in which the military are involved can be heard by military courts or do you have more confidence in civilian courts?

Seregni: Under Uruguayan law, the military crimes committed by military men are judged by military courts. However, during the talks held with the Armed Forces, it has been made quite clear that the common crimes committed by military men in whatever place will be judged by civilian courts.

LA RAZON: Is it possible to implement a leftist political program in present-day Uruguay?

Seregni: In our country, the word left has a connotation that is different from the one it has in Argentina. The Broad Front is made up of all the progressive and center-leftist sectors with a program that can be said to be of an "advanced democracy."

LA RAZON: Could you indicate two basic measures for overcoming the current crisis?

Seregni: First, to guarantee the social peace that is essential for any constructive government action. This involves the release of political prisoners. Second, to renegotiate the foreign debt, reactivate the economy, and create new jobs.

Departs for Uruguay

PY211335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0506 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM) -- The Uruguayan Broad Front leader Liber Seregni tonight stated that he was returning to his country with President Raul Alfonsin's formal promise that, when democracy is restored in Uruguay on 1 March 1985, Argentina will make all possible efforts to help us resolve the extremely serious crisis Uruguay is confronting and which will be worse in 1985.

The leader of Uruguay's Broad Front said this at the metropolitan airport shortly before returning to his country following a visit which started on Wednesday, 19 September.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PY272059 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 84 p 8

[Editorial: "National Unity"]

[Excerpts] The National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons [Conadep] delivered its report to the president of the nation at the end of a demonstration staged in Plaza de Mayo. After thanking the Commission for its work, the president said that "Argentine courts will take action through the corresponding proceedings" and that "only with truth and justice will we be able to attain reconciliation, hand in hand with generosity."

A truly difficult task lies ahead of a government that has to cope with the consequences of a "dirty war" like the one waged in our country, where the cases of abduction, torture, murder, and missing persons were marked by unprecedented violence. Only a summary of the report has been released, outlining the inhuman methods allegedly used to wipe out subversion. The summary also includes a preface and the commission's conclusions. Therefore, the rest of the report, which is very long, still remains to be released along with the list of commanders and officers of the Armed Forces and security agencies believed to have penal responsibility for the way they carried out the repression.

The commission was asked to investigate the fate of missing people, "whoever they are and whatever their affiliation." However, it evidently did not learn anything about the disappearance of people at the hands of the subversive organizations, because the report does not include one such case. The report is thus practically an impassioned allegation against the methods of repression and it contains only a formal repudiation of the methods used by the subversives.

In view of this, and even though it was not the commission's intention, the report will unfortunately benefit those who support the ideology of subversion. This should be taken into account by the government when deciding what action it will take in the future. In addition, one cannot agree with the report's conclusion that "it is not true that terrorism and subversion were defeated" (by repression) and that only "some terrorist organizations were defeated."

As this paper has stated before, it is becoming increasingly evident that an amnesty is inevitable in order to close an era of generalized and persistent violence. We have said this before and we will reiterate it here: The whole of society shares part of the blame for permitting the evolution of conditions that favored the terrorist offensive, and for improperly reacting to the use of repressive methods, methods that a frightened and selfish society tolerated and, in the end, accepted.

In addition, taking into account the number of victims, the number of people who killed or wounded during the "dirty war," and the scope and meaning of the violence that we have mentioned, one has to admit that the country suffered the effects of a subsersive war. Financed, promoted, and directed by the agents of communism, this war had the cruel and terrible characteristics of this type of struggle in our present times. If everything the report affirms or suggests were true, all of the Armed Forces members should be prosecuted and sentenced, because either directly or indirectly, through omission or concealment, they would be responsible for what happened.

The path the president has chosen is not the path of national unity. Unity will not be attained through more trials, investigations, and sentences, but through oblivion and reconciliation built upon the intimate and sincere acceptance of truth, of the tragic truth of the horrors of subversion and repression. Because not only are those who carried out the repression responsible but in one way or another all of our fellow countrymen are responsible for these horrors.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS -- The Honduran Government has accepted the designation of Luis Nicolas Augusto Sanchez as Argentina's ambassador to Honduras. The new ambassador will replace Hector Sainz Ballesteros who has held the post since 1982. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2158 GMT 18 Sep 84 PY]

UCR FACTION -- Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM) -- The National Union Movement (formerly known as the National Authentic Balbin Line) of the Radical Civic Union was created today. The movement will be temporarily headed by Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2321 GMT 1 Sep 84 PY]

TELEVISION REPEATER STATION -- Mar del Plata, 3 Sep (TELAM) -- Juan Carlos Derosa, exploitation manager of TV Channel 10 of Mar del Plata, reported that tests were today started to determine the technical level of its repeater station, Tandil's Channel 6, which will reach all of the central part of Buenos Aires Province. Derosa added that Channel 10's repeater station will be officially dedicated on 5 September and that the antenna has been erected on the Las Animas hill in Tandil. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1331 GMT 3 Sep 84 PY]

NEW RADIO STATION -- Resistencia, 18 Sep (DYN) -- A new radio station will start working in Resistencia in mid-October. It will transmit in amplitude modulation (AM) and in frequency modulation (FM). This commercial station, identified as LRH 251, is owned by the Radio Broadcast Company of the Northeast [Empresa Radiodifusora del Nordeste Sociedad Anonima] which has reported that all the necessary equipment for AM and FM transmissions has already been purchased. [Text] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1243 GMT 18 Sep 84 PY]

LIGHT CARGO PLANE -- Cordoba, 28 Aug (NA) -- According to military sources, work on the designing of a light transportation plane [avion de transport liviano] has begun at the military airplane factory in Cordoba. This airplane is being built with the technical help of the German company Dornier. Military engineers intend to design a plane for military and civilian purposes that can be sold to other Latin American countries. It was disclosed that the airplane will have a pressurized cabin, a rear ramp for loading cargo, a high wing exclusively designed by Dornier, and two 1,700-horsepower turboprops. It will also have a three-wheel landing gear, and the project envisages two different versions, one for 22 passengers and another with an extended fuselage for 32 passengers. The first prototype is expected to be ready by the end of 1985. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 28 Aug 84 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RECUPERATING 'VERY WELL'

PY271320 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo continues to undergo physical therapy treatment here in Sao Paulo. Planalto spokesman Carlos Atila has said that the president is doing well, very well.

[Begin Atila recording] Today the president engaged in normal activities, as was expected, He underwent his physical therapy treatment in the morning and in the afternoon. He is making satisfactory progress, but he (?still) needs several physical therapy sessions to recuperate from his spine problem. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO DENIES LEITAO OUSTED; NEVES SEES WIN

PY280128 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Rumors that civil cabinet chief Leitao de Abreu resigned and was substituted by Planning Minister Delfim Netto swept through Brasilia Wednesday but were denied by the government.

Leitao was busy defending the government's position on alterations of the 2065 salary law with party leader Nelson Marchesan Wednesday. Supporters of PDS candidate Paulo Maluf want Leitao's ouster for a more pro-Maluf figure.

President Figueiredo, in Sao Paulo for traction therapy, joked with journalists who asked him to comment on reports that Delfim was plotting to overthrow Leitao. Figueiredo smiled and said, "This is very serious. I don't think Minister Delfim would do this without telling me." Then he laughed broadly.

Leitao has been harshly criticized as a "Tancredista" in the government by pro-Maluf forces, who it is believed are working up the crisis to force Leitao's resignation. The Maluf forces believe that if Figueiredo's government is occupied by all pro-Maluf appointees, there may be an alteration in the voting pattern of the Electoral College.

Meanwhile Tancredo Neves, opposition candidate, said he would work as though he were only going to win the Electoral College by one vote, despite polls saying that he has a wide margin at the present time. Neves said that Maluf would probably win only in Mato Grosso and was surprised by Maluf's calculations that he would win the election. Tancredo said, "My position is favored in Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Ceara, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Maranhao, Para, Amazonas, Acre and Mato Grosso do Sul."

Tancredo said he had no need to continue calculating in terms of votes. He said that Divaldo Suruagy, governor of Alagoas, and Jair Soares, governor of Rio Grande do Sul, have stated they would not support the PDS candidate.

In the Northeast, Tancredo stated he has the support of all the governors except Piaui and Alagoas, but reiterated Suruagy's reluctance to support Maluf. When Tancredo was informed that presidential spokesman Carlos Atila said that Figueiredo is convinced of Maluf's victory, the opposition candidate replied, "The spokesman has never been very successful in his predictions."

MILITARY'S NOTES CREATE 'ATMOSPHERE OF UNEASINESS'

PY241650 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Sep 84 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "Notes from the Military"]

[Text] The official notes that were issued yesterday after the Army and Air Force High Commands met in Brasilia contrast in their format and substance with the political situation in the country, thus introducing a factor of uneasiness into the country's atmosphere, which remains absolutely calm.

Therefore, there is no way to convince oneself of the "evidence of risks" to the succession process nor of the "great success of the government's project of political opening," which the two notes intend to make the people believe.

While these two notes claim attention because their aims and wording are almost identical, the Navy High Command, which met in Rio de Janeiro, released a note that is at odds with the notes issued by the other branches. Devoid of an alarming tone and of an essentially political content, the message issued by the Navy adheres to a stand of "faithfully fulfilling the constitutional rights to which it is entitled."

FOLHA DE SAO PAULO has criticized the verbal outrages committed during the indirect presidential campaign by the allies of both presidential candidates. The transformation of a political debate into a personal attack deserves the people's repudiation since it does not contribute to an open dialogue. In the meantime, eventual transgressions and abuses can be remedied through the laws in force and by resorting to the courts, a practice which is commonplace in any democracy.

It is unacceptable that episodical and nonrepresentative behavior should serve as an excuse for creating a specter of "radicalization." The popular masses have behaved in a peaceful and orderly way, both during the pro-direct-elections-now movement and nor during the indirect succession campaign.

The right to freely assemble constitutes an unquestionable constitutional right, and the society's anxiety to participate in the political movement is legitimate and natural, especially during this phase of a transition toward democracy.

This is so because, and we can never repeat it often enough, the best way of strengthening democracy is by practicing it.

PMBD JOINS 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST RED FLAGS

PY261417 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The national president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, Ulisses Guimaraes, has also jointed in the campaign against red flags at political rallies. Yesterday, he talked with congressmen linked with the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], the Communist Party of Brazil [PCDOB], and the 8 October Revolutionary Movement [MR-8], and asked them that the flags not be taken to the rallies and that they no longer refer to government supporters as thieves and traitors.

The representatives of the underground parties agreed to partially grant the request, but said they will continue attending the rallies as if the military had not said anything.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ON DEBT, MALVINAS

PY270302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (EFE) -- Chile today said that any change in the Antarctic Treaty, in addition to being "a regrettable step" for the United Nations, "will open the door" to "ideological, political, economic, and military disputes" in the Antarctic. In a speech before the 39th UN General Assembly Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle called for the solution of the Malvinas conflict. He also said that his country's dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel is an example of finding a peaceful solution to a conflict.

Del Valle said: "Under the protection of the Holy See (John Paul II), we have made important progress toward a happy solution to this conflict." He added: "I am confident that once again peace will prevail between us, as it has always prevailed throughout history." He said that "now that we are in the last stage of the mediation process, we must develop and safeguard the peaceful conviction embedded on both sides of the Andes, a conviction that is the product of a common and glorious history."

"Multilateral policies have created a crisis in all fields of the international systems, said Del Valle, who criticized "the will (of states) to unilerally use their arsenals instead of relying on the reign of law." Del Valle added: "There is talk of peace, but actions are not aimed at peace; there is talk of law as the basis of our coexistence, but it is not used in practice; and the principle of noninterference is proclaimed, but in practice interference is openly advocated."

In reference to the foreign debt, Del Valle said that "in our region the crisis can be seen though the contraction of productive activity, the deterioration of exchange rates, the high rate of unemployment, the waste of the economic potential, and in the inflationary tendencies." He said: "The high interest rates and the hardening of the financial conditions for credit have produced a substantial change in the nature of the debt originally contracted, creating a decapitalization process in Latin America that is threatening our development and progress."

The foreign minister expressed support "for the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to create a state," in addition to the Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since the 1967 war.

Del Valle asked the United Nations to respect "the process our people want," indicating that his country is "gradually, firmly, and surely" moving toward the restoration of democracy which was "destroyed by totalitarian forces.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

PY271915 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Report from Government House by Daniel Ortiz]

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has asserted that an alleged social explosion, resulting from the current economic situation, is only being preached by some political leaders interested in exploiting the country's critical situation for their own benefit. The minister explained: I have been with leaders of various labor unions who understand, better than the politicians, the situation which has been created. Therefore, the politicians are only exploting the difficult situation in the country.

During a lengthy meeting held at La Moneda Palace with the media, the minister also referred to recent statements made by General Fernando Matthei. Jarpa stated that the president of the Republic had clearly and concretely defined the government's position. The position is the same as the one that has been upheld by the president in speeches he has made since he took over the government on 11 September 1973.

Regarding the possibility of bringing the political timetable forward, Jarpa stated that a constitutional amendment is necessary but that this amendment does not depend on the executive branch but has to be instituted through a plebiscite.

Regarding Andres Zaldivar's call for civil disobedience, the interior minister stated that I think it is quite untimely and not in keeping with the real situation. I think that Zaldivar's attitude, at this time when a call for unity and coexistence has been made, is aimed at making this climate of understanding and unity fail and at promoting greater problems so that our search for full democracy makes no progress. It is an obvious maneuver. Jarpa went on to state that Zaldivar once again proposes a criminal action, that is, by calling for a national stoppage. Once again he is proposing a childish attempt to provoke a presidential crisis through a mobilization of his partisans instead of proposing a talk, a dialogue, or a frank debate. These are part of the statements made here at La Moneda Palace at noon today by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who referred to the overall national situation.

EL MERCURIO INTERVIEWS AIR FORCE COMMANDER

PY271353 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Sep 84 p D 1

[Air Force Commander and government junta member Fernando Matthei interviewed by Raquel Correa from EL MERCURIO in Santiago — no date given]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Destiny has let you reach a high level in your career. Do you think that it may yet allow you to reach even higher positions?

[Matthei] Of course. Why not? While General Leigh was Air Force commander, I never thought I could be the commander! If Gen Leigh had acted with wisdom and prudence, he would still be the commander, and I would have retired long ago.

[Correa] Do you feel that you have to act with wisdom and prudence so that what happened to Gen Leigh will not happen to you?

[Matthei] Naturally. I believe that any man holding an important position should behave that way. Otherwise, history will say that he was not up to the circumstances.

[Correa] Gen Leigh was dismissed from the junta for asking for a democratization timetable, maintaining that this was necessary...

[Matthei] Yes.

[Correa] A short time thereafter, in May 1980, you made statements to ERCILLA magazine that were quite similar to those that cost Leigh his position. You then said: "I believe it to be indispensable to define the Constitution and the transition period. It is very necessary to speak of a timetable." In October 1983 you told LE POINT: "I hope we can legalize the political parties in 2 years and call elections for a new Congress in 3 years. Why not? This is my wish: to call elections in 3 years. I hope we will restore democracy in less than 6 years.

[Matthei] Well, that's exactly what I think.

[Correa] But Leigh was dismissed for saying less than that.

[Matthei] I hope that when I speak that way, no one believes that I am moved by the ambition to replace anybody or to be the next president of the nation. When I speak of a timetable, everyone understands that I am expressing my idea and that I would like it to be implemented in an agreement reached with others. And I continue to think in the same way.

[Correa] You said the other day that the country is not mature...

[Matthei] I referred to some political groups which i expected to be more mature, more prudent. I was upset over a specific event, the last protest demonstration, and I wanted to tell them that that is not the road to democracy, that we must not seek it that way. We must all change, and I mean all of us. There should be a change in attitude in the opposition and in ourselves.

[Correa] Only changes of attitude, not of persons, General?

[Matthei] In behavior. There is either a change in the attitude of persons, or there is a change of persons. It is absolutely necessary to make an analysis, without thinking that reason is only on our side. We cannot continue with each one walking blindly down his own road, because history will hold us responsible for this dialogue of the deaf that leads nowhere, that leads the country to a polarization that makes it impossible to find the common destiny. Should we continue in this way, we will be destroying the country in a manner more effective than any enemy could...I do not have all the truth or all the answers. I have to seek them in my association with others, including the adversaries.

[Correa] Are you willing to sit at a table with a Marxist, as you said some time ago?

[Matthei] I can sit at a table with a Marxist for discussions, under certain conditions. What I mean is that if I can sit down to discuss things even with a Marxist, I can sit down to discuss things with anybody else, obviously. Although the Marxist would not want to talk with me, from my point of view one should avoid talking with anyone to seek points of agreement. There must be some points in common, a minimum consensus. The haste of the Democratic Alliance bothers me, because in 1 year it wanted to have a change of president, a change in the Constitution, and the formation of a constituent assembly. I believe the Democratic Alliance was pressing for an unconditional surrender that it will never gain, under any condition. I agree with the government that under those circumstances talks are impossible. But if that intention is set aside, we must also seek a constructive way out.

[Correa] What should the government's contribution be in that search?

[Matthei] As a minimum, in my opinion, it should set a clear calendar or timetable, by mutual consent, if possible. Moreover, perhaps many steps may be taken before reaching the points I mentioned to LE POINT.

[Correa] In your opinion, is this still a military government?

[Matthei] Yes, it is.

[Correa] What is your response to those who state that the legislative branch in Chile is neither independent nor pluralistic?

[Matthei] The branches are complementary, and we are teaming up with the president of the Republic. Although he has a higher rank, as commanders in chief, we are colleagues. And there are things that we cannot undertake, like impeachments. That is one of the reasons that led me to believe that it would be convenient to have a congress, because we cannot exercise the right to control which, in any government, is always necessary, and the more authority the government has, the more such a right to control is needed.

[Correa] It is being said that his is a nationalistic government and that because it is being presided over by a general on active duty and a commander in chief, it drags the entire Armed Forces along...

[Matthei] The Armed Forces are dedicated, today more than ever, to the full exercise of their profession. There is no political council made up of generals or colonels; the Armed Forces do not discuss or deal with political problems.

[Correa] Are you sure of that, General?

[Matthei] Yes, I am completely sure of that.

[Correa] What precautions would be advisable to take in order to prevent the Armed Forces from losing prestige while in power?

[Matthei] Let the prestige be lost by the commanders in chief and not by the institutions.

[Correa] The national and international public identifies the government with the Armed Forces.

[Matthei] This is why I stand for a transition which, if possible, is to be completed before 1989. Otherwise, we will destroy the Armed Forces in a much more effective way than any Marxist infiltration could.

[Correa] Recently, both the oppositon and the progovernment sectors have been talking about the need to find a political consensus and then seek an agreement with the Armed Forces. Do you feel this is viable?

[Matthei] We are all interested in the Armed Forces not being corrupted and in no way transformed into deliberative bodies.

[Correa] Who, in your opinion, should be the appropriate interlocutors for a way out through consensus?

[Matthei] The commanders in chief of the Armed Forces, who would then retire, but who today command the forces with full domestic prestige and have all the possibilities for negotiating. No one is interested in getting the Armed Forces involved in this problem as a deliberative body.

[Correa] What conditions should the commanders in chief set for holding such a dialogue?

[Matthei] I can answer only for myself: a very clear stand vis-a-vis the communist problem and matters like real estate ownership. We should not forget that at a given time statutes of guarantee were signed in which the Christian Democrats showed their naivete vis-a-vis the Communist Party. This worries us.

We are also worried about the fact that at a given time all the truly democratic forces were unable to reach an agreement to halt the Popular Unity.

[Correa] What other conditions do you feel are essential for a dialogue? An honorable withdrawal of the Armed Forces?

[Matthei] That is essential.

[Correa] Without "Nuremberg trials"?

[Matthei] The difference is that those took place in a defeated, occupied Germany... Here, it is important that a transition toward democracy be reached and that the two sides respect each other.

[Correa] If democracy returns to Chile, don't you believe that it would be unavoidable that some persons in the Armed Forces, of various ranks, be tried? Or do you feel that a general amnesty, a broad pardon, a great oblivion should be granted?

[Matthei] No government or party commitment can prevent any civilian or person from filing suit against those whom they point out as being the ones who violated their rights. As far as I am concerned, it is clear that some day I will be questioned and I will be held responsible for all that I have done or not done. At any rate, I have behaved as if that will be the case.

[Correa] So the commanders should be the interlocutors?

[Matthei] The Armed Forces are represented by the commanders in chief, and I am wholeheartedly willing to participate in such talks. I feel that they are necessary. A consensus is vital for the future of the nation.

[Correa] Don't you think that such an idea seeks to divide the Armed Forces, to drive a wedge between the Armed Forces and Pinochet?

[Matthei] To talk to the Armed Forces would be to divide them. I believe that many people who talk about that have not taken the trouble to get to know the Armed Forces, and the solutions they provide are completely unrealistic. They must realize that the talks must be held through the commanders in chief, and that the commanders in chief will proceed in a reasonable manner if they see that the other is reasonable. This must be mutual and honest search for a consensus.

[Correa] But a large division already exists. The government has done nothing but insult politicians...

[Matthei] Our government's behavior toward the political parties hasn't always been prudent. Although the political parties in the past made all the possible imaginable mistakes, it is they who channel the currents of opinion. A caudillo-type regime rules when there are no political parties in a country. Right from the beginning we should have sought some type of contact with the political parties or the currents of opinion. For this reason, I favor the political parties being established once again and am contributing to this effort by trying to prevent too many obstacles being placed in their path.

[Matthei] Admiral Merino, General Mendoza, and myself have made public our position on that matter.

[Correa] How many signatures do you deem acceptable?

[Matthei] The number proposed by the state council, 20,000, and they must be active members.

[Correa] Doesn't the possibility of an excessive number of parties worry you?

[Matthei] I am not worried about the possibility of too many parties existing in the country. The draft bill has the necessary tools to prevent those insignificant parties from continuing to exist after the elections. I am much more concerned about the possible establishment of conglomerates, with no doctrine, that due to the number of members they need will encounter the same fate as the Democratic Alliance, which is unable to adopt a defined stance on many issues because it comprises various currents of opinion ranging from rightists to Marxist leftists.

[Correa] What is the use of legalizing the political parties this year, since there are no prospects for political elections?

[Matthei] Even if they have 20,000 or 50,000 signatures, we will not know who they really represent without elections. There is no sense in having political parties without elections. What is more, they would only exist to make irresponsible criticism, since they would not have to face reality and the political judgment that elections represent. We are about to legalize the political parties -- I hope that it will be this year, hopefully in October -- but if they do not have a determined goal, such as having to face the peoples' verdict in 2 or 3 years, they would become the worse danger imaginable. Since the political parties will be legally established soon, we must start to think of the next step we will take.

[Correa] Would a congress be the next step?

[Matthei] The electoral law and all that must come first.

[Correa] Do you think that a government such as the current one would survive with all the freedom of press that a democratic institution requires and with a congress in which the members of the opposition legislate and supervise? Can you imagine a military government with democratic organs?

[Matthei] No, not if the military government ends and the constitutional president remains alone without the junta. That day I, myself, will go home. The military government automatically disappears once a congress exists. Once the congress exists, the junta no longer has any raison d'etre.

[Correa] How come Admiral Merino said that "we arrived together and we will leave together..."

[Matthei] Ah, well, that is a question you should ask him.

[Correa] So it is not true that the difficulties that the political opening is facing are due to the fact that you do not want to leave the legislative branch?

[Mattehi] I can only foresee a congress if the political conditions change some day so that we may achieve a very broad consensus. This idea is worth discussing, but first we must have a consensus.

[Correa] What political role would you grant the commanders in chief?

[Matthei] None. I would only grant the future commanders in chief, not the current ones, the role provided for them by the Constitution as members of the National Security Council.

[Correa] Do you agree that the military should be subordinated to the civilians?

[Matthei] Not as a civil power, but as a constitutional political power. That is our doctrine because, according to the Constitution, the president of the Republic becomes the commander general of the Armed Forces.

[Correa] Do you believe it is desirable or possible for the country to continue in the current situation until 1989?

[Matthei] It is possible, but I do not believe it would be appropriate. However, it is quite clear that we cannot anticipate the government capitulating its end. If anyone believes that by exerting pressure they will force us to capitulate, they are quite mistaken. Pressure might compel us to engage in a civil war, but not to capitulate. They are quite mistaken and the only thing that they will achieve is to prompt an increasingly strong-handed policy. They should know that I will be the harshest. The Armed Forces really want to leave power in an honest manner, but they must do so in honor and in no other way.

[Correa] General, does that mean shortening the deadlines?

[Matthei] Everyone knows my opinion and I am not going to change it. I believe that the president's constitutional term, which ends in 1989, should continue until then, but that the congress should be established before then. It would not be wise to establish all the institutions at the same time; this should be done gradually. A supervisory congress is necessary and true participation should start. Much has been said about the participation of society. However, during the 11 years that we have been in power I have not seen the slightest participation of anyone.

[Correa] You seem to be very much in favor of the political opening. However, during the recent protest you said that the government would not allow any more protests...

[Matthei] I have never said nor would I ever say that protests are not allowed. But the government must take all the necessary measures to maintain order, because that is one of its most important duties.

[Correa] During the Army Day celebrations, President Pinochet said that demonstrations will be prevented at any cost. Do you agree?

[Matthei] The protests do not bother me; in themselves, they are entirely legal. What is unacceptable are the vandalism and intimidation....

[Correa] Wouldn't it be a good idea to get rid of the causes that produce them?

[Matthei] We would have to see what their causes are. The opposition maintains that it has no other way to voice its opinion, but the problem is that it organizes a protest and then loses control over the situation, over the violence that is created.

[Correa] The opposition maintains that the Armed Forces provoke violence...

[Matthei] This is a great hypocrisy. Terrorist actions are carried out against the public transport service, and supermarkets and busses are set on fire a few days before a protest. Would the police do this? Last year the protests went so far that massive support was given to the government. The only one to win was the government and the hardliners within the government.

[Correa] What do you think about General Pinochet's call to form a "front of government partisans"?

[Matthei] Similar proposals to form this type of front have been made before....

[Correa] Isn't nationalism a good enough ideology?

[Matthei] Nationalism conceals a complete lack of ideology. No one can arrogate for himself the exclusive representation of the nation, nor pretend to be a better nationalist and patriot than others. In order to be able to identify what nationalism they belong to, they must bear a name, for example, national socialism, or nationalist socialism, or conservative nationalism. From my point of view, nationalism is just a popular catchword.

[Correa] How about the National Vanguard [Avanzada Nacional]? Some maintain that it is a government party...

[Matthei] I do not know anyone who thinks that.

ZALDIVAR PROMISES 'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE' CAMPAIGN

AU262003 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 26, [ANSA] -- The leader of the Chilean Christian Democrats Andres Zaldivar pledged his party today to a campaign of "unarmed struggle" and "civil disobedience" designed to force General Augusto Pinochet to "hand over power." Speaking here at a press conference organised to present the International Christian Democrat convention in the Ugandan capital of Kampala on October 6-8, Zaldivar said growing opposition to Pinochet in the Latin American State could modify the balance-of-strength within the government to the point that the incumbent dictator is forced to leave.

Zaldivar, who is also president of the Christian Democrat International, noted that the Kampala [word indistinct] is the first that his organization has scheduled in Africa. Uganda is one of the few African nations where a Christian Democrat party is active, the others being Cameroon, Madagascar, Senegal, Botswana, and Mauritius. According to Zaldivar, Uganda was chosen as the venue of the conference as a sign of commitment to the defense of human rights in the host country, where he said the situation in that respect is "worrying". He said a second objective was to study African development, and hunger in particular. The Christian Democrat International has already set up an African Development Committee which is now meeting in Bamako on food self-sufficiency in the continent.

NINE DYNAMITE ATTACKS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY271900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1217 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The police have reported that nine dynamite attacks took place in Santiago throughout the night of 26 September and the early hours of 27 September, causing serious damage to public and private property. Four bombs went off next to streetlamp posts, and several sections in the Nunoa and La Reina Districts in Eastern Santiago were blacked out. The other bombs went off throughout Santiago in front of a bank, a school, a market place, a bus terminal, and a bakery. The police reported no victims.

No organization has claimed credit for these sabotage actions.

FEBRES CORDERO STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE

PA271428 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The people, who are tired of false promises, are supporting us, President Leon Febres Cordero said in a speech delivered at a National Police promotion ceremony on the morning of 25 September.

[Begin Febres Cordero recording] We are not going to be intimidated or deterred from our course by threats and wicked slander. The people, who are tired of false promises, are supporting us against those who led the country into turmoil and made a mess of everything. We are working for the people. We are working honestly for the people, fully convinced that democracy will prevail no matter what the extremists, who are betraying their country, spreading false rumors, and distorting the truth, may think.

The division of the state's branches should be clear, so that each can do its duty, because if they do not, history will judge them severely. The Ecuaroran people have matured and suffered enough to know the source of error and deceit. We will continue insisting on the need to be calm, to think things over, and to remain united at moments as difficult as the ones we are going through. We feel strong and confident because of the people's support. That is why no one will force us to take a step backward or stray from our promise to be loyal to the people. [end recording]

EDGAR TERAN TO HEAD DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY

PA280007 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Dr Edgar Teran will head the Ecuadoran delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly. According to the Foreign Ministry, our country's delegation to the leading world organization's major forum will also include special envoys Dr (Luis Ponce Henriques) and (Julio Moreno Espinosa), and Ambassador (Luis de Ortiz Teran), the Foreign Ministry's general director of international organizations' events. The foreign minister leaves today to attend the UN Assembly's general debate. He will address the UN Assembly at 1500 on 28 September. In his speech, the Ecuadoran foreign minister will review outstanding aspects of Ecuador's foreign policy before the UN General Assembly, focusing on those issues that are a cause of concern for the international community, such as the foreign debt and drug trafficking.

SWETT APPOINTED TO WORLD BANK, IMF COMMITTEE

PA271433 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] It was reported here today that Francisco Swett, Ecuadoran finance and public credit minister, was appointed an official member of the World Bank and IMF development committee. The Ecuadoran minister, together with his Chilean and Mexican counterparts, will represent Latin America during talks with industrialized countries to take place in Washington and Korea in 1985.

Official sources said that, in view of the current critical situation, the development committee assumes great importance because it will be the forum to analyze the serious foreign debt problem of developing countries. The same source also said that the discussion of that topic in upcoming meetings is in response to the proposal for political dialogue made by Latin American countries in Mar del Plata, Argentina.

The development committee was created 10 years ago to analyze and recommend actions to achieve a better transfer of resources from industrialized nations to those of the Third World.

ARMY COMMANDER JULIA DENIES COUP RUMOR

PY272229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1833 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (EFE) -- Army Commander General Julian Julia has categorically denied the coup rumor spread in Lima after shots and explosions were heard in the Chorrillos Military School in the capital. The Army commander said that "this type of collective psychosis among the population must come to an end."

The rumor gained credence since President Fernando Belaunde is in the United States to meet today with President Ronald Reagan and to speak tomorrow at the United Nations.

General Julia indicated that a note explaining the situation was sent to First Vice President Fernando Schwalb, who yesterday was installed as Peru's acting president. Julia said: "We had to send the note to deny the misunderstanding of some information media that disseminated false information." The Peruvian Army commander added that there is a collective and individual psychosis that is blowing up this type of information that confuses the people. He said: "The news media are somehow guilty of this."

Julia explained that the activities in the military school "were regular firing and tactical exercises. This is routine. The reports indicated that there was a shoot-out and automatic weapons fire, and hastily assumptions based on false information were made." At the same time the Army released a communique reporting the arrest of several journalists during the military school exercises "when they were taking pictures of military installations." They were later released. In the communique the Army called on journalists "to treat information about the Army with greater responsibility."

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS MAY RUN IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

PY271615 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] This morning in Lima, before leaving for Washington, President Belaunde announced that he had just approved the law by which mayors and town councillors will be able to run as candidates in the next general elections without having to resign first from their posts.

[Begin Belaunde recording] At an official ceremony, before coming here, we approved the law that clearly says that the only ones who may not run for the elections are the government officials and dignitaries specified by the Constitution. Therefore, very properly, no changes have been made in the Constitution. [end recording]

MILITARY FORCES, SHINING PATH CLASH IN AYACUCHO

15 Peasants Slain

PY271501 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] It was reported this evening that the Shining Path has killed 15 peasants in the town of (Pantasucro) in Ayacucho Department. The subversives attacked at dawn with shotguns and machineguns, and the peasants defended themselves with machetes and other sharp weapons in a desperate effort to ward off a massacre.

As soon as this was reported to the forces of order, they started a dragnet operation to capture the subversives.

Shining Path Ambush

PY272045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- According to official sources, about 30 Shining Path members were killed on 25 September during a bloody clash with Army and Marine units in a hamlet in La Mar Province in Ayacucho Department. A Shining Path column, armed with submachineguns and explosives, laid an ambush for an Army unit near the village of La Mar, but they were repulsed with the timely help of a Marine patrol.

The sources reported that 30 Shining Path members died during the clash and that many others were wounded, but that they were carried off by the terrorists when they withdrew. An official communique for the city of Jauja, 260 km southeast of Lima, did not give the exact place of the clash or the possible number of dead among the military forces.

32 Guerrillas Killed

PY280148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The military authorities of Ayacucho Department, located in the southeastern Peruvian Andes, today reported that 32 guerrillas and 1 soldier had died during confrontations that took place over the past few days in the area, which has been violently convulsed by the subversion of the Maoist Shining Path.

An official communique released here today reports that on Monday the 22d [as received] a patrol of the forces of order discovered a subversive camp in the district of Matucana, located in the jungle area on the western bank of the Apurimac River, approximately 250 km northeast of Ayacucho. Thirty subversives died in the confrontation that took place during the early evening. A large number of weapons, ammunition of various calibers, and homemade bombs were seized. On Wednesday the 22d [as received], the communique adds, an Army patrol had a firefight with subversives in the Potreros-Tuco sector, Huamanga Province, located south of Ayacucho. Soldier Jesus Mendoza and two subversives were killed. A large quantity of explosives was seized.

U.S. EMBASSY IN LIMA ATTACKED BY 'SUBVERSIVES'

PY281230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1221 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The office of the U.S. Embassy were attacked at 0010 local time by three subversives dressed in police uniforms who opened fire with FAL rifles causing some material damage to the front of the building but no casualties, according to the police report.

The three uniformed individuals took positions in front of the building located on Garcilaso de la Vega Avenue and opened fire just as a crowd was leaving a nearby movie theater. The passersby managed to escape injury by throwing themselves on the ground.

The Homicide Division of the Peruvian police is located just 15 meters from the embassy, but it undertook no action against the subversives.

It has been ascertained that 14 FAL bullets hit the building in the course of the attack. The three subversives managed to flee in a car which was waiting for them with the engine running and an accomplice at the wheel.

SEPULVEDA CONSIDERS SAN JOSE MEETING IMPORTANT

FL272224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2118 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has described as very important the meeting to be held this weekend in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and of the nations of Western Europe. The Mexican foreign minister said the meeting will permit the drawing up of economic agreements to attract West European capital to Central America in particular. He added that the meeting will also be a forum requiring the support of the European nations for the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace and development in the Central American region.

ARDITO BARLETTA COMMENTS ON AREA ECONOMICS

FL271312 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta said today that Latin America should demonstrate to the industrialized world that the economic well-being of underdeveloped nations will also benefit them.

In a brief interview, after placing a floral wreath before the alter to the homeland (the Ninos Heroes Monument), Barletta said Latin America must be courageous in facing its problems, because only Latin Americans, through their own efforts, will be able to resolve their problems. He said that the current IMF annual meeting is of great importance because of the economic difficulties in today's world.

Referring to the conflicts in Central America, the future Panamanian president, who is on a 24-hour visit, emphasized the Contadora Group's work, but declined to elaborate on his statements because this fell into current President Jorge Illueca's area.

Ardito Barletta, former Latin America vice president to the World Bank, had immediately met with Mexican senators after arriving this morning.

Discusses Debt Problem

FL272122 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1803 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president-elect of Panama, underscored here today the need to maintain the economic stability of the debtor nations to resolve and avoid political and social problems in the world.

At a press conference held before he departed for Panama, Ardito Barletta said that, to solve the foreign debt problem of the poor nations, it is necessary for these nations to help overcome their enormous financial problems by readjusting their economies soon. At the presidential hangar of Mexico City International Airport, he said it is urgent that the European Economic Community supply further funds, stretch out payments, and decrease bank interest rates. He reiterated this statement that developed nations must continue their economic recovery so developing nations can have a market for their exports; if they cannot export, they will not be able to meet their international financial obligations, he said.

In referring to the Central American conflict, Ardito Barletta pledged to continue participating in the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group because this is the only path leading to the resolution of the conflict. It is his opinion that it will be hard to find a solution for Central America; but he stated that, if the 21 points of the Contadora peace proposal are applied, it will be possible to achieve regional economic, political, and social stability through negotiations.

He warned, however, that it is the responsibility of the Central American nations to find their own roads to lasting peace because the Contadora Group is only a support instrument. The Panamanian president-elect said the principal concern of his country will be to maintain its sovereignty, autonomy, and independence while strengthening its democratic institutions.

Regarding his conversation yesterday with the Mexican chief of state, he said it was highly positive and they discussed matters of bilateral interest such as the Central American problem and the world economic crisis.

Ardito Barletta departed Mexico for Panama today at 1120 on board a Panamanian Air Force 727 aircraft. He was accompanied by the labor, political, and indigenous leaders that had arrived with him for a 24-hour visit to Mexico.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR SEEKS TRADE COOPERATION

FL271900 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Yugoslav Ambassador to Mexico Branko Vukusic said today that to overcome the economic risis in the Third World, it is necessary to strengthen technical and industrial cooperation.

At the opening of the fourth joint cooperation meeting on economy, science, and technology between the two countries, the diplomat pointed out that Mexico-Yugoslavia trade relations are insufficient. He added that both governments are interested in increasing scientific exchanges and joint projects that will permit the development of the industrial, farming, and electrical sectors.

Currently, there are two trade agreements between the two countries: the Energomex Company will work to improve the production of electrical and industrial equipment and the agreement between the Yugoslav companies Prvomajska and Potisje and the Mexican company Fanamher for the production of machines and tools. The Yugoslav official said that among the main objectives the commission will deal with are Mexican oil exports to Yugoslavia, which will provide billions of pesos in foreign exchange for Mexico.

DANIEL ORTEGA TO MEET WITH DE LA MADRID 29 SEP

FL272248 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2112 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, will meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid this coming Saturday during a stop on his trip to New York to attend the 39th UN General Assembly. The Sandinist leader has not indicated the reasons for his meeting with the Mexican president.

Regarding the goals of his visit to the United Nations, he said that he will present the international community with a clear view of the situation in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America. Logically, we are going to emphasize the significance of any acceptance of what we describe as a genocidal war by the United States against a population of 3 million, he said during a press conference he held with foreign press correspondents in Managua. He added that at the United Nations he will hold a series of meetings with officials, intellectuals, clergy, and journalists.

OFFICIAL REFUTES REPORTS ON VENEZUELAN DEPORTATION

PA271735 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 84 p 10C

[Report by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Raul Roger, director of the Defense Forces Immigration Office, has categorically denied to LA PRENSA that the return of Venezuelan exile Carlos Baez Perez was in "exchange" for Panamanian Angel Wassel Rock, who has sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. Angel Wassel Rock is sought by Panamanian authorities for common crimes, but he claims to be a member of the "Seventh Force," a paramilitary commando group that claimed credit for an armed attack outside the Legislative Palace.

Baez Perez, a Venezuelan, had been living in our country for 4 years as a political refugee. However, according to Immigration Director Roger, "Baez Perez can now be classified as a common criminal, as can be seen from his police record," made available by the Venezuelan police. Baez Perez escaped from Venezuela while he was being taken from jail to the Armed Forces Military Hospital. Wassel Rock escaped when he was being transferred from the Modelo Jail to the Coiba penal colony. According to persons who know him well, Baez Perez arrived in Panama under the personal protection of the late General Omar Torrijos.

Roger said that "asylum is not a permanent state, it is granted to foreign nationals so long as the state allows it." Regarding Baez Perez, Roger said that his asylum ended on 22 August and for that reason he was arrested by immigration officials and held at the Modelo Jail. On the following day, 23 August, he was deported to Venezuela. This decision was made in consultation with the Venezuelan Consulate in Panama, Roger said.

Roger said that Baez Perez had not reported to the Immigration Department to renew his status for 2 years, so the authorities considered him an "undocumented" alien. Although Roger said that Baez Perez had no known employment, LA PRENSA learned from a highly reliable source that the Venezuelan took part in cultural activities sponsored by government agencies and that on one occasion he participated as a member of a Venezuelan folk group that went to Costa Rica. The same source reported that Baez Perez was working on a cultural program for the General Directorate for Community Development [Digeoecom]; that he was an active member of the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD] Cultural Front; and that as a member of this front he participated in PRD radio programs aired over Radio Nacional. A source close to the PRD confirmed Baez Perez' membership in that cultural group.

Meanwhile, Jose Vicente Rangel, Venezuelan leftist political leader and three-time candidate for president, described Baez Perez' extradition by the Panamanian Government as a "disgrace."

Jose Vicente Rangel told the Venezuelan news media that Baez Perez was "the victim of a plot hatched by the Panamanian Government to turn him over to Venezuelan authorities." Although Rangel did not specify the nature of the plot, it was reported in Panama that it was in "exchange" for Angel Wassel Rock, the Panamanian who is currently at the Venezuelan Embassy "under diplomatic protection."

CANAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DOCK EXPLOSION

PA272301 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Panama Canal Commission has not lowered its standards of industrial safety and supervision, according to Fernando Manfredo, deputy Panama Canal administrator. Manfredo described the accident that took place on Sunday as unfortunate.

[Begin Manfredo recording] The Panama Canal is an extremely dangerous place to work. We work with very large equipment and, moreover, we work not only on the edge of the water, but actually in it and often underwater. Thus, accidents occur in this area. However, I can assure you that this agency is very much aware of this situation and that precautionary measures are taken to try to keep accidents to a minimum. This was a very unfortunate incident, especially since it represents another fatal incident that has occurred this year. I believe there have been approximately nine fatalities so far this year. [end recording]

On the upcoming meeting of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors, Manfredo said:

[Begin recording] A board of directors meeting was scheduled for October. It was to be the last board meeting in this calender year. However, for obvious reasons, that would not seem to be the most appropriate time because the Panamanian members of the board are involved in various other activities related to the change of government. Therefore, it was agreed that the date should be changed to November. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE FEDERATION -- The government yesterday granted legal status to the National Federation of Associations and Organizations of Public Employees [Federacion Nacional de Asociaciones y Organizaciones de Empleados Publicos, Fenasep]. The respective documents were handed over to Hector Aleman, president of Fenasep, by President Jorge Illueca. Fenasep's membership numbers 140,000 employees from 59 state offices and agencies. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

OBREGON SWORN IN AS GOVERNMENT MINISTER

PA280003 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Enrique Obregon, who was the Costa Rican ambassador to Spain for many years and who was recalled by President Luis Alberto Monge to serve as minister of government, was sworn in during a meeting of the cabinet yesterday.

EL SALVADOR

NEWSPAPER REVIEWS DUARTE'S FIRST 3 MONTHS

PA271940 San Salvador EL SALVADOR PROCESO in Spanish 3 Sep 84 pp 1-4

[Editorial: "Where Are We Going?"]

[Excerpts] Ninety days would seem to be enough time for a new government to set a pace, define its style, and give direction to its administration. What can be said about the country's direction after 90 days of the new Christian Democratic government?

After 3 months in office it can be asserted that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] does not have a defined political program for the country. Although at some point four great objectives which allegedly guide the government's actions (pacification, democratization, economic reactivation, and respect for human rights) were outlined, the measures adopted during the first 90 days do not seem to be leading toward the achievement of these objectives, nor are they sufficiently defined to suggest a strategy for resolving the massive national problems.

With regard to the fourth objective, there have been a number of highly publicized actions to demonstrate increasing civilian control over the Armed Forces. This, in turn, has presumably led to a "notable quantitative improvement" in the human rights situation.

Although these actions are potentially positive, it is not clear whether, in effect, they are examples of greater civilian control of the military power or whether they can improve the current human rights situation. In fact, most of the military changes have reportedly taken place without Duarte's participation, and during these 3 months the Armed Forces have demonstrated that their decisions are paramount in certain areas of political and economic activity. Evidence of this is the reversal of the decision to send an official delegation to the Sandinist revolution's fifth anniversary celebration and the Armed Forces' attempts to establish communications with their military counterparts among the insurgents while pushing aside the political sectors on both sides. These communications have reportedly resulted in several prisoner exchanges.

As for the objective of achieving peace, not only has no advance been made in the effort to reduce the level of the armed conflict, but in fact there are signs that the war is in the midst of geographical expansion and intensification. The most significant element for asserting the above is found in Duarte's adoption of the Reagan administration's analysis and views of the nature of the conflict. Alleging that the conflict is the result of an invasion from abroad by a government trained and armed by Marxist governments, it has concluded that the remedy lies in improving the Armed Forces and increasing its struggle capacity, thus enabling it to either crush the FMLN or reduce it in such a way as to force it to participate in the electoral process. The core of this view is the need for more U.S. aid "in order to preserve peace."

The economy is the area where the absence of a defined program is most evident. This is so not only due to the lack of coordination among the various ministries. The measures promoted during these 3 months seem more geared toward consolidating the PDC in power than resolving the grave national economic crisis. Moreover, these measures have been taken in the least expected direction: granting substantial concessions to the large private sector and to certain agroexporting sectors.

The submissiveness to Washington, the abandonment of fundamental views, and the rapprochement with the private sector without implementing comparable measures to help alleviate the deterioration in the living conditions of the labor sector seem to be generating division within the PDC and eroding its base of social support. The major challenge so far seems to have come from the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, whose main complaints include the abandonment of political efforts to bring the war to an end, the abandonment of the agrarian reform, and the insufficiency of the general wage increases granted to the public sector, which is the only measure beneficial to the workers adopted so far.

In addition to these cracks in the social pact, strong tensions are reported within the PDC itself. The point of discrepancy is said to be the problem of economic reactivation and the need for complementary political actions. While one sector seems willing to accept the U.S. view that the private sector is the engine for reactivation and the need to militarily ensure political space for this reactivation to take place, another sector is suggesting that the equitable distribution of the costs of war is a priority task and that the manner in which the war is brought to an end will determine both the chances for and main direction of that reactivation. Coupled with the above, there is some evidence that efforts are being made to organize a new political party which would try "to rescue the Social Christian principles."

Only in the international arena does a significant advance seem to have been made. It could be asserted that the new government has expanded its international political activities by reestablishing international relations that had been suspended since 1980 and the accompanying but cautious flow of technical and economic aid.

Thus, after 90 days, Duarte's government seems to have dedicated more time, resources, and efforts to "changing images," without clarity as to whether these respond to, entail, or lead toward transformations of the anguished national reality. The lack of a defined program for the country has resulted in a higher degree of subordination to Washington and in a rapprochement with the Salvadoran right wing. This is beginning to result in an erosion of its base of social support. The chances of providing a political solution to the conflict have decreased, while the chances of expanding the war have increased. All this has happened during these first 3 months, during which the various social forces reportedly waited to gauge the new government's force and determination, as well as its fundamental direction. It can be expected that from now on things will get worse.

ARMED FORCES ENCOUNTER GUERRILLAS IN CLASHES

Army Recovers Town

PA270400 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A 2-hour clash last night between Army troops and rebels in the town of Corinto ended with the Army recovering the town, which had been controlled by FMLN rebels for the past 30 days, military sources in the eastern part of the country reported.

The sources state that during last night's attack on the rebel town two guerrillas and one soldier were killed. The rest of the rebels, who left their trenches in the town, withdrew and headed toward the northern sector of Morazan Department. The civilian population has remained in the town and is awaiting the arrival of a military-civilian brigade that will assist them.

Rebel troops surrendered yesterday afternoon, according to reports from military and civilian sources in the vicinity of Cacaopera in Morazan Department, some 160 km east of San Salvador. The action took place in the town of Las Crucitas on the outskirts of Morazan town where the Armed Forces claim to have suffered three casualties, while the leftists suffered five. The Army recovered two of the guerrillas' M-16 rifles. Special Armed Forces units, with Air Force support, are currently being mobilized in northern Morazan in search of rebel columns, the Army has reported.

An antiguerrilla operation began yesterday afternoon in the northern sector of La Union Department where infantry units are searching a large zone, including the towns of Santa Rosa de Lima, El Sauce, Anamoros, Bolivar, and some 15 other towns, for FMLN patrols that are circulating in that area demanding war taxes and food from the civilian population, according to military reports. Twenty-four hours after beginning the operation, the Army has not had any contact with the guerrillas who are being pursued as a result of the collaboration of the civilians in the zone who want tranquillity to return to all of the eastern part of the country, official reports state.

Coprefa Reports Clashes

PA270323 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] This is a direct news dispatch from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, on clashes in the eastern zone. Cacahuatique Battalion troops from the Armed Forces Commando Training Center, CICFA, stationed in Morazan, clashed with FMLN terrorists yesterday near downtown Cacaopera. The extremists fled from the area before the number of casualties they suffered could be established.

Meanwhile, 11 members of the artillery brigade were injured yesterday in Hato Nuevo Canton, San Miguel jurisdiction, when they were attacked by terrorist elements.

San Salvador, 26 September 1984

'PEOPLE'S POWER JUNTA' CALLS REFORMS 'DECEPTIVE'

PA231658 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Subregional Government Junta of the People's Power communique issued and signed in Chalatenango Department, on 21 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The subregional Government Junta of the People's Power here in Chalatenango states before the International Commission on Human Rights, the International Red Cross, the Salvadoran Archishopric, our Salvadoran people, and other peoples of the world that the puppet Army commanded by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the already well-known criminal backed by the Reagan administration, invaded the territory under revolutionary control from 28 August to 6 September 1984.

In order to generate the territory under the control of our people's government, the Army had to use its elite battalions: the Atlacatl Battalion, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and Military Detachment No 1, headquartered in Chalatenango.

After the heavy fighting against our revolutionary army began, and since the most murderous battalions of the merciless and inhuman Jose Napoleon Duarte and his allies were approaching, the defenseless civilian population fled in desperation. Thousands of farmworkers, women, children, and elderly people fled through the bushes and creeks, trying to avoid detection by the murderous battalions.

Depsite so many sacrifices and efforts to defend themselves from the murderous battalions, the Army managed to detect and overtake some of the defenseless civilian population on 29 August 1984 at 1030. It immediately attacked them with rifles, grenades, rockets and machineguns, while also using an Air Force helicopter and a small plane. Thus, our people were massacred once more. A total of 44 people, including women, elderly people, and children, were killed, and 56 people were arrested as a result of this new massacre. It is clear once again that the reforms offered by Duarte are nothing but a further deception of our people. What has indeed increased are the massacres, the bombings, the bullets, and the planes to further (?subjugate) and bloody our suffering Salvadoran people.

In view of these developments, which are increasing daily, we call on the mentioned organizations to denounce and repudiate energetically the barbarous acts committed by the incumbent government of Jose Napoleon Duarte and the warmongering Reagan administration. We also demand that our captured companeros be released very soon to enable them to return to their places of origin.

We, the Subregional Government Junta of the People's Power in Chalatenango, repudiate and condemn the cowardly killing of the defenseless civilian population.

[Signed] Chalatenango, 21 September 1984

Andres Mejia, President of the Subregional Government Junta of the People's Power in Chalatenango

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS LATEST FMLN ACTIONS

Ambush in San Vicente

PA272239 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] We have received a report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front sent by our correspondent, Companero Vidal Fuente. On Wednesday, 26 September at 0600, units of our people's army ambushed a unit from the training center for Armed Forces Engineers near (La Curva), only 1 km northwest of San Nicolas Lempa. Colonel Inocante (Mondano's) troops were taken by surprise when they were attacked in the southern area of San Vicente with a strong explosion and rifle fire. The enemy suffered no fewer than five casualties, both dead and wounded.

Usulutan Operations

PA271526 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front war bulletin: no date or place given]

[Text] Heavy fighting took place on 24 September near Las Mesitas village, Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department, involving the Arce Battalion units which have been conducting an operation in this zone since 23 September. Two soldiers were injured. Also, on Tuesday, 25 September, an Arce Battalion patrol set off a boobytrap near Las Mesitas village, resulting in two men being injured, one of them seriously. At 0730 on 26 September a unit of our hardened fighters attacked a National Navy position in the place known as (El Desprecio), near Las Mesitas Canton, killing one of the enemies of peace.

Our people advance inexorably in their struggle for peace. Our forces are fighting tirelessly against the intransigence shown by Duarte's capitualting regime and against the insolent intervention of the gringos. Onward, hardened companeros, until Duarte's captulating policy is defeated and peace and freedom for our people is achieved.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE VIEWS GUATEMALAN DEMOCRACY

PA272341 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] During a press conference, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte congratulated Guatemalan Head of State General Mejia Victores for the latter's efforts to democratize the country. Duarte added that Guatemala is on its way to freedom which will lead to progress.

Duarte said that he is proud to be from Central America when he sees a democratization process taking place, and congratulated Gen Mejia for his role in this process. Duarte added that El Salvador is undergoing a similar process and that he has the support of the Armed Forces and the Salvadoran people to move ahead. For this reason, it is necessary that this democratization process spring from the hearts of the peoples.

Duarte believes that the Guatemalan people want an opportunity, justice, and democracy. For this reason, Duarte said, he is sure that all Guatemalans and the rest of Central Americans are very happy with the democratic process in Guatemala. Duarte also mentioned a possible meeting of Central American heads of state. He said that some of these heads of state have spoken to him regarding this possibility and that he assumes that Gen Mejia has also heard of this.

Duarte indicated that such actions are carried out as soon as they are prepared to have positive results. He added that such a meeting is a technical matter and that it is up to Central American foreign ministers to determine the direction, procedure, and agenda for this meeting. Duarte stated that he is always willing to meet with other heads of state to discuss pertinent matters. He also said that believes the Guatemalan head of state shares this feeling.

POPULAR FRONT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES ITS FORMATIONS

PA280346 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Popular Front Frente Popular, a leftist organization led by the United Revolutionary Front [FUR], today announced its formation. The Front will include 10 groups. The groups are: The United Revolutionary Front; New Force [Fuerza Nueva]; 20 October Movement [Movimiento 20 de Octubre]; Popular Unity [Union Popular]; Workers Front [Frente de Trabajadores]; Nationalist Social Party [Partido Social Nacionalista]; Humanitarian Movement of Democratic Integration [Moveimiento Humanista de Integracion Democrata]; Maya-Guatemalan Movement [Movimiento Maya-Guatemalteco]; National Peasant Association [Asociacion Nacional Campesina]; and the Guatemalan Urban Improvement Committee [Comite de Mejoramiento Urbano de Guatemala].

Angel Flores, general secretary of the Popular Front, summed up the organization's ideas.

[Begin Flores recording] The death squads promoted by rightist sectors, who have functioned clandestinely, persecuted the people, and murdered them, have developed the war in this country. Likewise, the extreme leftist sectors have subverted the country's legal and political order and are confronting each other in a war in which, as our companeros who represent the Indian movement have stated, the two groups are fighting, but the Mayas and Guatemalans have given the blood.

We must face this subversion; not only the leftists in Guatemala but all Guatemalans should display indifference toward the rightists. We do not want more armed people unless they are truly representative goverment authorities.

The guerrillas may have reasons for their subversive attitude. I firmly believe that they are responding defensively to an earlier break up, as we have previously stated. [end recording]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT DISMISS ENEE STRIKERS

PA280231 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga has confirmed that last night the Honduran Government asserted that none of the National Enterprise for Electric Power, ENEE, workers who participated in a strike will be dismissed. Last night government and union officials, members of the negotiating commission, reported that the ENEE labor conflict has been settled.

With the exception of the General Central Organization of Workers [CGT] leader Felicito Avila, union members and leaders have expressed their satisfaction over the results of the most recent meeting between the government and workers. It has also been reported that ENEE workers who earn less than 1,500 lempiras per month will receive a 6-percent raise this year, 12-percent in 1985, and 18-percent in 1986, the year in which the current government ends its constitutional term.

A document is to be signed by the ENEE strikers in order for the strike, which was declared 9 days ago, to be suspended. Here is a report by reporter Douglas Membreno:

[Begin recording] [Membreno] After long conciliatory meetings, the government succeeded last night, according to union members and government officials who participated in the meetings, in practically reaching an agreement that is satisfactory to both parties, thus ending the strike that has lasted for 8 days. According to reports from the Presidential Palace late last night, the ENEE strikers' acceptance of a government offer to raise their salaries is almost a fact. The raise is detailed as follows: 6 percent for all workers earning less than 1,500 lempiras per month for the remaining part of this year, 12 percent for 1985, and 18 percent for 1986, the latter raise coinciding with the end of the current government's term.

The only member of the commission, who is also a union member, who did not dare assert that the strike had been concluded last night was CGT leader Felicito Avila Ordonez. When he was questioned last night by this radio station, he expressed his opinion on the end of the strike as follows:

[Unidentified speaker] We have just been told that the strike is almost over.

[Avila] I would not dare say this because we are taking this document to the union. If the union lawyer decides to sign it, of course the strike would be suspended, because as soon as the document is signed the strike would not make sense.

[Reporter] What does the document state regarding the strike?

[Avila] According to the document, most of our demands have been met. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA RUGES RATIFICATION OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA280400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- "We are already at war in Central America and to turn down the Contadora Document would mean opening the doors to a war of greater proportions," Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said today.

"We hope," Commander Ortega added, "that the Central American governments, who are aware of the critical situation in the area, will fully ratify the Contadora Document."

The "Revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America" is pending ratification by the area governments, who have already sent their proposals to the original draft. Nicaragua has already expressed its decision to sign this treaty "immediately and without any modifications." However, days after this announcement, U.S. officials declared that the project "has some flaws," an opinion shared, according to them, by some Central American governments. However, Daniel Ortega, speaking during a breakfast hosted for foreign correspondents accredited here, favored "giving the United States an opportunity to formally express itself on the issue." Referring to previous proof of support for the Contadora Group's efforts given by the U.S. Administration, the commander affirmed that "if the United States is truly willing to support it, such willingness is now being put to a test."

"A rejection by the United States," Ortega added, "would reveal other U.S. interests to resolve the Central American problem through military means and to destroy the Sandinist revolution." A reporter asked the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction if the future purchase of fighter bombers by Nicaragua, apparently Soviet "MIG's," could be one of the topics of negotiation within the Contadora Document. "As long as the Contadora Document is not fully ratified, we will uphold our right to obtain the arms to defend ourselves against aggression," the Sandinist commander replied. However, he explained that "if we all sign the document, including the United States, and the aggression against Nicaragua ceases, then we will do our part on the basis of the specific agreements adopted." Commander Ortega insisted that he could not advance "many details" on the revised Contadora Document since "it continues to be a private matter."

BARRICADA SAYS U.S. QUESTIONS CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA272154 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Peace Is Achieved With Actions"]

[Text] In keeping with its tradition of working to achieve an honorable peace for Nicaragua, on Friday, 21 September, our government announced its decision to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

The decision to sign the document immediately and without modifications shows our country's belief that rather than an abstract concept, peace for the country is a vital necessity.

If the Argentine president and the foreign ministers of Brazil and Mexico have joined the voices praising Nicaragua's initiative, it is because they recognize in this action a desire to deal with all of the problems that endanger regional peace. As a result, our country has the moral authority to propose the signing of the document without modifications.

Unforturately, the same cannot be said of the Reagan administration, which has attracted general criticism. In his speech to the 39th UN General Assembly, the U.S. President ignored the Contadora Group's efforts and accused Nicaragua of obstructing the democratization process in Central America.

Although in 1983 the United States said that it supported the Contadora Group and even tried to justify some of its aggressive actions against Nicaragua by arguing that this was intended to make us comply with the Contadors Group, once the time for action and not words came, it does not recognize the Latin American group and its efforts for peace.

Can the Latin America community view seriously a position that changes so radically as soon as a concrete proposal for stability in the region emerges? If in the past the Contadora effort was a necessity that the United States said it respected, why does it now attack the group and question the peace efforts of a group of Latin American countries?

Objectively speaking, the Contadora proposal tends to stop the destabilization created by the presence of large contingents of troops and mercenaries in the Central American countries. The United States has always charged that Nicaragua is responsible for the destabilization. How can we explain that it now hastens to question the document just when our government was the first to publicly express its support for this effort?

The efforts to hold our elections as a positive element for regional peace contribute to the institutionalization of the revolution. Only those who oppose peace can now say that the Contadora proposal is insufficient. Their current attitudes reveal that their previous statements were just empty words.

COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU251647 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 84 p 7

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] PAP -- Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR foreign minister, paid an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua on 18-20 September 1984 at the invitation of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. Stefan Olszowski was received by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of national junta, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and commander of the revolution, and by Victor Tirado Lopez, directorate member of the FSLN and commander of the revolution.

The talks between PPR Foreign Minister S. Olszowski and Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two ministers exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and evaluated the current international situation.

Minister M. d'Escoto informed the Polish side about the Nicaraguan people's efforts under the leadership of the FSLN to consolidate the achievements of the Sandinist revolution, the country's socioeconomic development, and the defense of Nicaragua's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity against the military and economic aggression unleashed by the present U.S. Administration. Minister d'Escoto reported on preparations for the elections in Nicaragua to elect the president and vice president of the Republic and members of the national assembly. These elections are an element of the consolidation of the Nicaraguan people's revolution of 19 July 1979.

The two ministers condemned the aggressive U.S. policy against Nicaragua and the exploitation of neighboring territories of Nicaragua for air and sea attacks and for attacks by mercenaries, which is an open violation of international law and hinders present efforts at peaceful solutions. This aggression also violates the ruling of the International Court of Justice on 10 May 1984 to the effect that Nicaragua's independence and territorial integrity must be respected. Minister S. Olszowski expressed his support for Nicaragua's peace initiatives and for continuing dialogue as the only way of solving regional conflicts. The two ministers expressed this support for efforts of the Contadora Group to peacefully solve the conflict in Central America.

Minister S. Olszowski informed the Nicaraguan side about the party's and government's activities to fully implement the program for socialist renewal. He stressed the Polish people's complete solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people and wished them further successes in strengthening their own country and in implementing the principles of democracy and social justice.

The two ministers positively evaluated the present state of Polish-Nicaraguan relations and discussed mutual activities to comprehensively develop these relations. The recent visit to Poland by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the national junta, member of the FSLN directorate, and commander of the revolution, and by Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN directorate and commander of the revolution, as well as their talks with Army General W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have been of great importance for strengthening the fraternal relations in cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides noted that the international situation has greatly deteriorated as a result of the U.S. policy of confrontation. The particular illustration of this policy is the arms race imposed on the world, an arms race that is causing a serious threat to world peace. In this connection the ministers stressed that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is an example of activities that threaten international peace and security. The Nicaraguan side listened with anxiety to the Polish side's information about the appearance of revisionist trends in the present FRG Government and about the voices that question the territorial facts developed after World War II in Europe.

The two sides came out in favor of halting the arms race and of promoting a policy of detente and equal international cooperation without economic discrimination and restrictions. They noted the topicality of the peace initiatives put forward by the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries. In this connection they stated that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is one of the proofs of the vitality of the idea of detente and cooperation.

During their talks the sides expressed their concern over the old and new hotbeds and conflicts in various regions of the world and declared themselves for an immediate elimination of these hotbeds and for preventing new tensions and conflicts.

The two ministers stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to improve the international situation, to maintain peace, and to consolidate security and peaceful international cooperation, and pledged support for the nonaligned countries' struggle against imperialism, and colonialism, and racism and for efforts to establish a new international economic order.

The two ministers condemned Israel's aggressive policy and the U.S. military-political commitment in the Middle East and came out in favor of a rapid, comprehensive, and just solution to the Middle East problem. They expressed support for the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference to settle the situation in the Middle East with the participation of the PLO.

The two ministers expressed their profound concern over the tragic war between Iraq and Iran and noted that the imperialist circles continue to exploit the dragging armed conflict to implement their interventionist plans in the Persian Gulf. The two sides condemned the growing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and expressed support for the initiatives and actions to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They praised India's peaceful policy in the region of the Indian Ocean and India's militant role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The two ministers stated that the disputed problems of Southeast Asia should be solved by constructive negotiations between the sides concerned without any external pressure or interference. They took the view that the implementation of the peace initiatives put forth by the countires of Indochina creates real opportunities to normalize relations among the countries in this region and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Expressing his appreciation for the cordial reception accorded him by the Nicaraguan authorities and people, Minister Olszowski invited Foreign Minister M. D'Escoto Brockman to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BULGARIA'S ZAKHARIEVA VISITS, TO SIGN AGREEMENT

PA280236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Mariya Zakharieva, Bulgarian deputy foreign minister who arrived yesterday, will sign a new cooperation agreement with our foreign minister. The agreement will be signed at 1600 this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry.

The cooperation agreement also includes the field of education, in which Bulgaria has already given us valuable assistance. Hundreds of Nicaraguan youths are studying a variety of trades and professions in that socialist country. This afternoon Zakharieva will also meet with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, with whom she will discuss the Central American problem, U.S. imperialist aggression against the Nicaraguan people, and the electoral process which will confirm the Sandinist people's revolution with a victory at the polls for the FSLN.

RAMIREZ WELCOMES CUBAN-TRAINED TECHNICIANS

PA271459 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Technology and a strong desire to serve the people characterized last night's ceremony in which 386 youths were welcomed back after 5 years in Cuba, where they completed technical courses in various fields. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal; Cuban Vice Minister of Education Manuel Alfaro; and the National Coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement; among others, were present at the ceremony, which was held at the Education Ministry's dining room.

These new technicians belong to the third contingent of students trained abroad, who will be responsible for Nicaragua's reconstruction. Some 5,500 students are currently being trained aboard as part of the revolution's plans. During the days of Somozism only the privileged classes received scholarships, and prior to the triumph of the revolution only 1,500 youths had been granted scholarships.

In his speech Sergio Ramirez warned the youths that the next 4 years will not be easy. He said Nicaragua is currently facing the most powerful country on earth, which has infinite resources to try to destroy the revolution. The next 4 years will require more work, sacrifice, and determiniation to continue in the uneven struggle to defend our sovereignty and our right to move forward as a free people, he added.

We are experiencing the emergence of a system that is painstakingly demonstrating its new possibilities, Ramirez said adding that the people demonstrate their heroism every day. As an example he mentioned the martyr mothers killed by the contras in Pantasma on Sunday.

PPSC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EUROPE 24 SEP

PA251751 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the opposition Popular Scoial Christian Party, PPSC, led by presidential candidate Mauricio Diaz Avila, left for Europe today to propose its official admission into the Socialist International. PPSC sources revealed that Diaz and his delegation will possibly meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome, and with Socialist International President Willy Brandt in the FRG. In a 15-day tour, the PPSC delegation will also visit Sweden, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and meet with Christian leaders who are members of European social democratic parties, unions, and the church.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT ENDS U.S. TOUR

PA271705 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] At the end of a 10-day visit to seven U.S. cities, Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electroal Council CSE, said that there is a campaign in the United States to Discredit the Nicaraguan electoral process. Fiallos Oyanguren said that he met with leaders of the U.S. Congress and with members of the editorial boards of leading U.S. newspapers, magazines, and television networks. According to Fiallos Oyanguren, the purpose of his visit was to inform them about the workings of the Nicaraguan electoral process in the face of attacks from the U.S. Government.

Fiallos said that there is considerable opposition in the United States to the White House's policy against Nicaragua, particularly to the participation of U.S. citizens in the war that the U.S. Government is financing against the Nicaraguan people.

CARLOS NUNEZ VISITS SWITZERLAND, MEETS OFFICIALS

PA272307 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva -- The Swiss Government will send Ambassador Francois Nordmann to Nicaragua to attend the elections and report on the developments, according to an announcement by Edouard Brunner, director of the department of international organizations, during an interview with Commander Carlos Nunez. Yesterday Carlos Nunez visited Bern, headquarters of the Swiss Government, where he was welcomed by high officials of the executive branch and met with the president of the legislative chamber and Socialist Party parliamentary members. Commander Nunez, who is attending the 72d Assembly of the Interparliamentary Union in Switzerland, also met with parliamentary members of the Swiss Socialist Party, who reiterated their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution. Tomorrow Commander Nunez will be welcomed by Geneva Mayor (Roger D'Floi), who will host luncheon in his honor.

BAYARDO ARCE, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BRAZIL

PA272021 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Commission, will leave today for Brazil to attend the Socialist International Bureau's meeting in that country, to be attended by all the Socialist International leaders of the world. En route to Brazil Commander Arce will make brief stopovers in Colombia and Venezuela to meet with Presidents Belisario Betancur and Jaime Lusinchi and other political leaders in those countries. Commander Arce will also meet with Brazilian political leaders. His delegation on this trip is comprised of Companero Jose Pasos Marciacq, deputy chief of the FSLN's Department for International Relations; Companero Raul Guerra, in charge of the South American section of the FSLN's Department for International Relations; and Companero (Hernan Estrada), chief of the Western Europe section of the FSLN's Department for International Relations.

DELEGATION TO SAN JOSE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA272228 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 27 September]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announces that tomorrow, 28 September, a high-level delegation will travel to San Jose, Costa Rica headed by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to attend the meeting of EEC, Spain, Portugal, Contadora Group, and Central American foreign ministers scheduled for 28 and 29 September in that capital.

Nicaragua goes to this historical meeting confident that Europe will once again give its full support to the principles of a peaceful solution for disputes, and the development of peace and prosperity for the Central American peoples, especially for the efforts being made by the Contadora Group against those who advocate a military solution and economic boycott, and insist on denying the people of Central America their undeniable right to self-determination.

The Nicaraguan delegation will be formed by the following companeros: Pedro Antonio Blandon, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund; Cesar Arostegui, deputy minister of the International Reconstruction Fund; Ambassador (Alejandro Vendana), general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Augusto Montealegre, ambassador on special mission; Leonor Arguello (de Heister), Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica; (Giovanni Delgado Campo), ambassador to the EEC Commission; (Orestes Fassi), director of the Western European Department; Carlos Sequeira, director of the Central American Department; (Marisela Causeman), deputy director of the Western European Department.

Managua, 27 September 1984

Directorate of Information and Press of the Foreign Ministry

RODRIGO REYES, ZARRUK MAKE VISIT TO TUNIS

For reportage on the visit to Tunis by Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the General Secretariat of the Junta and Carlos Zarruk, transportation minister, see the Inter-Arab section of the 26 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

WHEELOCK DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA272354 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock was present at the inauguration of the installation where the Sebaco Valley agro-industrial project will be located. Referring to the request made by some political parties to postpone the elections, Wheelock said that holding elections in Nicaragua will be historical contribution to the revolutionary process. Here is Wheelock's statement:

[Begin Wheelock recording] The important thing is that there will be elections in Nicaragua. It does not matter how or when, what is important is the fact that elections will be held. This is a historical contribution of the Sandinist people's revolution. Now, some parties are afraid because they have realized that the Nicaraguan people support the people's revolution, recognize the FSLN as the vanguard of the people's revolution, and support FSLN candidates Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez. Therefore, no matter how hard they campaign on the streets, no matter how they use the money the revolutionary government has given them to campaign with, the truth is that it will not be easy for them to convince the Nicaraguan people, who after 50 years have learned that the real path to progress, development, stability, and dignity for Nicaragua is through the Sandinist people's revolution. We do not think that the election date is really the problem. When a government sets the date for elections, it has its reasons for doing so. We must be serious in this respect; we have announced a date and elections should be held on that date. Now, we can change some dates, such as the registration deadline. If someone else wants to register, we will be flexible. Maybe we could allow them more time to campaign by extending the campaign period so that they can say a few more things. But we cannot [word indistinct] when a party talks against the Patriotic Military Service, SMP, which represents the defense of our homeland. We are facing aggression and imperialism in asking the Nicaraguan people to pay a very high price with the blood of their best children. Therefore, anyone who is against the SMP and is not against U.S. intervention really does not deserve to be heard by honest people such as the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

In analyzing the current economic situation in the country, which has been aggravated by imperialism's attacks, Wheelock said that the Reagan administration is trying to strangle the revolution economically.

[Begin Wheelock recording] In 5 years, the revolution could not do what the corrupt liberal and conservative governments with U.S. intervention, did not do during 150 years. No one can expect us to solve these problems in such a short time because in some cases we must work with sectors that are not really responsible and that instead of producing milk, send their cattle to Costa Rica where they are sold as beef so that they do not have to produce milk for the revolution. The principle here is that we are being attacked by a foreign power that uses millions of dollars to hurt the Nicaraguan economy. How does this work? First, it hurts the Nicaraguan economy by stopping credits at the IMF; by stopping credits for agriculture and livestock projects requested by Nicaragua at the IDB. During the Manzanillo talks, the United States said that one of the things that could change for us are favorable (?quotas) at the World Bank, the IDB, and other international credit institutions. They know that they have us financially strangled.

Second, they hurt us when they eliminate quotas we previously had for Nicaraguan products, such as the sugar quota, or they lower the price of our products. However, the most important thing is that they have advised the counterrevolutionary bands that they should terrify peasants who produce beans, corn, and milk, and should destroy production and distribution units; thereby, destroying cooperatives. The counterrevolutionary bands have destroyed or disorganized an average of 10 cooperatives a month this year. What has this affected? The economic achievements of the revolution. How? Through the cooperatives. What good is it handing over 3 million manzanas of land to peasants who never had land so that they can bring it under cultivation, if the counterrevolutionary bands dismantle the cooperatives so the Nicaraguan people will not see improvement, only deterioration in their living conditions, and so they will not blame the counter-revolutionary bands, but the government for this. [end recording]

CRUZ WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA280158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate of the opposition Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, today confirmed in this capital that he will definitely not run in the 4 November elections. The reasons for not participating in the elections are that "conditions are not sufficient to guarantee a democratic, free and pluralist electoral process." Cruz said that the new extension approved by the government of Managua "has no meaning if the elections are held on 4 November."

After saying that "the elections are the only way to solve the crisis," Cruz said that the provisions contained in the Contadora Group Document, which the Sandinist government said it would sign, "will have no bearing on the electoral process because the document will take effect after the elections."

Cruz, who is accompanied by Adan Fletes, the CDN vice presidential candidate, will go to Brazil "to ask the Socialist International to support the civilian opposition" in his country. Cruz stopped in San Jose to try to talk to some of the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community, EEC, who will hold a meeting tomorrow with the foreign ministers of Central America, the Contadora Group, Spain and Portugal.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF BURKINA FASO LEADER

Meeting With Castro

FL271326 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Official talks between Cuban and Burkina Faso delegations began yesterday afternoon at Central Committee headquarters in Havana. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution and chief of state of Burkina Faso, presided over the meeting..

Castro expressed the satisfaction of the Cuban party, government, and people with the visit here of the leader of the new republic created by the revolution in Burkina Faso a little over a year ago. Sankara expressed thanks for the solidarity and affection that have been demonstrated since his arrival. He said he was happy to be here.

Sankara said his visit shows that revolutionary processes throughout the world come together despite the distances separating them. He made his statements to Noticiero Nacional [name of news program] during a visit to Havana's Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital.

On the second day of his visit, Sankara visited the hospital where he was met by Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health. The African leader and his delegation learned in detail about the technology of the hospital. He was interviewed by our reporter Jesus Suarez Moreno:

[Begin recorded interview; questions in Spanish, Sankara's answers in French with consecutive translation into Spanish] [Suarez] Capt Sankara, what significance do you attribute to your visit to Cuba?

[Sankara] The significance of our visit to Cuba is that revolutionary processes in all parts of the world come together despite geographic distances. We support the experiences of other peoples, especially those who have fought and defeated the same enemies we are now confronting.

[Suarez] Do you have many problems in the training of professionals, including physicians? How do you intend to confront those problems?

[Sankara] In our country, professional training is very limited. But with the democratization of our schools and the opening of their doors to the majority of our children, we will be able to train large numbers of students. We also need a selection process in the different branches of study to determine which students will be the most useful to their people and should continue their studies. We are also counting on cooperation from friendly countries to support us in our efforts.

[Suarez] A final question. How do you characterize the current stage of the revolution in your country?

[Sankara] The revolution in its current stage is democratic and popular. The people, most of whom are mobilized, defend their interests against their enemies, the bourgeoisie and the reactionary class. We consider imperialism the principal cause of our alienation and our underdevelopment. Later, of course, we will have to define more accurately the direction the revolution will take and especially, the class that will carry it out. Thank you. [end recording]

Visit to Santiago de Cuba

FL271746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Thomas Sankara, president of the Council of the National Revolution and of the state and government of Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, arrived this morning in Santiago de Cuba, heroic city of the Cuban Republic. Minister of Culture and Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos is accompanying the delegation from this brother African country.

Thomas Sankara and his delegation were met at the Santiago de Cuba Airport by Jose Ramon Balaguer, Central Committee member and first party secretary of this province, party and people's government provincial leaders, and officials from other organizations.

Tour of Textile Combine

FL280116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Council of National Revolution and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso, has visited the Cela Sanchez Manduley Textile Combine in Santiago de Cuba, which was inaugurated in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and minister of culture, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, Central Committee member and first party secretary of the province, accompanied the African leader and his entourage during their visit to the cotton plant and spinning mill.

WILLY BRANDT TO VISIT CUBA, MEET WITH CASTRO

PA271815 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] West German Willy Brandt, president of Socialist International, has said in Bonn that he expects to meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro when he visits our country in October. Brandt added that Castro is an important element in the Central American crisis, adding that he had received invitations from several Latin American presidents for the tour he will start on 28 September in Brazil. The Socialist International president confirmed that he will visit Nicaragua and Costa Rica to learn about the situation prevailing in the two countries; he will also visit Mexico, an important member of the Contadora Group.

MEDALS BESTOWED ON FAR DIVISION GENERALS

FL271442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The George Dimitrov 100th birthdate commemorative medals were conferred on several Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] chiefs during a reception at the Bulgarian Embassy in Cuba.

Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first vice FAR minister, and Sixto Batista Santana, both alternate Politburo members were awarded the medals. The medal was also conferred on Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice FAR minister, chief of the general staff and Central Committee member.

At the ceremony, which was held as one of the events commemorating the 40th anniversary of the forming of the Bulgarian People's Army, both Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petur Marinkov and Division General Sixto Batista gave speeches.

RAMIRO VALDES CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT TO BULGARIA

FL272356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has concluded a 4-day visit to Bulgaria. Valdes, who is also Cuban interior minister, was seen off by his Bulgarian counterpart Dimitur Stoyanov and the chief of the Department of National and Social Security of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Colonel General Velko Palin.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Ramiro Valdes met with Bulgarian leaders, and visited the Plovdiv International Fair and sites of economic interest.

DELEGATE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY AT VIENNA MEETING

FL280102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] At the 28th conference of the International Atomic Energy Organization being held in Vienna, Cuba has said that the dramatic economic situation affecting most developing nations makes it impossible for them even to draw up plans for the use of nuclear energy.

Addressing the plenum of the conference of the International Atomic Energy Commission, the chief of the Cuban delegation, Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, said that in contrast to the misery existing in many of these nations, hundreds of billions of dollars are invested annually in the arms race that contributes to increasing world tension and leads to dangerous steps being taken against world peace.

NEED TO PROTECT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STRESSED

PA271620 Havana International Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A few days ago the Salvadoran press agency SALPRESS reported that in the past 4 years there have been nearly 200 repressive actions against information media in that Central American country, ranging from official searches of offices and editorial rooms to harassment actions and the murder of journalists.

From January 1980 to date more than 20 media representatives have died in El Salvador, while 15 have been wounded. In addition, five news organizations, ACCION POPULAR, CRONICA DEL PUEBLO, ORIENTACION, EL INDEPENDIENTE, and AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, have been closed.

Both in El Salvador and Guatemala, where human rights have been totally disregarded for years, brutal repression against peasants, workers, labor leaders, professors, and journalists has been applied systematically. In an incomplete report published a few monts ago AFP noted that 250 journalists died violently during the 34 years between 1950 to 1983.

A detailed study conducted in Mexico City by the Federation of Latin American Journalists concluded that 165 journalists were killed in the region in the last decade alone. The breakdown by country was as follows: Argentina: 81; Chile: 30; Guatemala: 19; Colombia: 10; Peru: 8; Uruguay 4; and Somozist Nicaragua: 4.

Regarding these facts and figures, Chilean Professor Hernan Uribe Ortega of the National Autonomous University of Mexico said in a recent thorough analysis that journalists can objectively recognize the difference between inherent risks in a combat situation and crime, as the latter is always aimed at hindering freedom of expression.

To corroborate this, there are many examples of recent cases in Latin America. Specifically, Professor Hernan Uribe recalled how on 10 January 1978 on the streets of Managua, a city shaken by the struggle against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was then LA PRENSA's director, was shot to death. The following year television viewers all over the world saw how U.S. journalist Bill Stuart was murdered and witnessed how his body shuddered at the impact of the bullets fired by Somozist guards. In 1980 Mexican (Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas), correspondent for UNOMASUNO, was killed in El Salvador. Unfortunately, the list is long. However, we must mention still other cases, because they are examples of open attempts to restrain free access to information sources. On 17 March 1982 Salvadoran soldiers killed Netherlands journalists Jacobus Andries Koster, Jan Kuiper, Johannes Willemsen, and Hans ter Laan, who were trying to report on guerrilla activities. They were not near any fighting; it was a premeditated crime. Within the framework of the Palestinians' struggle for justice, Hanna Moqbel, secretary general of the Arab Journalists and Writers Union, was killed some months ago.

All this should lead us to understand the need to support UNESCO and other international and regional organizations interested in establishing the necessary guidelines and formulas for better working and security conditions for journalists all over the world. At least a new attempt will be made in this respect in March 1985 in Mexico City to make UNESCO's declaration on media responsibility a reality. This declaration, approved with the signatures of 156 nations, states that journalists should be guaranteed freedom of information and should have as much free access to information as possible.

NICARAGUAN PARTIES GIVEN 7 DAYS TO REGISTER

PA271759 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In Managua, the Supreme Electoral Council has given parties or political alliances 7 days to register to participate in the 4 November elections. The social Democratic Party, Social Christian Party, and Constitutionalist Liberal Party, which comprise the so-called Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, will now have another chance to participate in the elections, because the Supreme Court of Justice has also issued a ruling restoring their legal status, lost when they failed to register at the Supreme Electoral Council within the previously established deadline.

NICARAGUA WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH U.S.

FL261228 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Managua -- Nicaragua has expressed its willingness to participate in a negotiating process with the United States aimed at normalizing bilateral relations. The Information and Press Office of the Nicaraguan Junta of Government announced that a communique had been issued reporting on the meeting held yesterday in Manzanillo, Mexico, between Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and U.S. Special Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman.

In the note, the Nicaraguan Government reiterated its willingness to negotiate for the normalization of relations with the United States, within a framework of mutual respect and the right of self-determination.

The bilateral talks began last June, after they had been agreed upon by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of government, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, when Shultz visited Managua during a regional tour.

BAHAMAS

FNM PARLIAMENT MEMBER DENOUNCES PLP

FL271516 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 14

[By Colin Higgins]

[Excerpt] Free National Movement MP for Yamacraw Janet Bostwick told listeners at a St Barnabas constituency rally last night that they should be blocking Parliament Square on October 10 and telling ruling Progressive Liberal Party parliamentarians: "No! You don't go in there to represent me." "We've been silent too long," Mrs Bostwick said. "Far too long."

Listeners were told it is time to march. "It's time to march, it's time to shout, it's time to do every Christ thing that is in your power to bring the PLP down! And you won't do it by being quiet" some 150 to 200 people outside the Coconut Grove Community Centre were told.

In an emotional delivery, Mrs Bostwick told her audience: "Never ever let it be said of the Bahamian people that they have put so much blind faith in any man or any woman, that they could get up and say 'this land is mine.'

"No!" shouted the speaker. "This land is yours. And always you must remember what are your rights and claim your rights. Bahamian people are too silent!" the gathering was told.

"We have allowed Mr Pindling to get away with far too much. Never should he be allowed to be able to speak on any public platform as if he were a prime minister worthy of praise and dignity in this land!

"It's time for us to say 'No, shut up. We don't want to hear you anymore!" The first woman elected to the Bahamian Parliament stormed.

GRENADA

RADIX: LOW REGISTRATION MAKES ELECTIONS UNFAIR

FL271328 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] In Grenada, the chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement says the December 3 parliamentary elections will not be fair because several thousand eligible voters have not registered.

Mr Kendrick Radix says many voters refused to register because they did not want to have pictures taken for their voter identity cards. He said some people felt this information could have been used for security reasons.

JAMAICA

MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT OF CONTADORA

FL261946 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 26 Sep 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep. 26, CANA -- A government minister reiterated Jamaica's "complete support" of the efforts of the Contadora Group to find solutions to the conflicts in Central America, but fell short of urging all parties to sign the peace proposals put forward by the four-nation contact group.

"We regard the Contadora Group as providing the only proposed solutions with any viability," Social Security Minister Dr Neville Gallimore told a function in his honour hosted by Latin American diplomats here.

Gallimore was until recently the junior foreign minister with responsibility for Latin America.

He urged all Central American and other Latin American countries to address themselves to the Contadora proposals and "cooperate fully."

The Contadora countries comprise Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama. Nicaragua on Friday announced it was ready to sign the agreement proposed by the four states.

The draft treaty from the Contadora ministers has not been published, but working elements called for a removal of foreign military advisers from the region, an end by Nicaragua and the U.S. to support for rebels, negotiation of disputes, and plural elections.

Washington, apparently unprepared for the left-wing Sandinist's declaration of intent to sign the plan, now wants changes, seemingly mainly to do with Managua's mechanisms for planned November elections and the size of the Sandinists Army. The U.S. supports rebels fighting the Sandinists who it accuses of helping to spread revolution in the region.

Sunday, the leader of the opposition people's National Party and former Prime Minister Michael Manley welcomed Managua's decision to sign the proposals.

"We say to all parties in the conflict that there can never be an excuse now to interfere in Nicaragua's affairs," Manley told his party's annual conference. "...There never was a right to interfere, but there might have been an excuse."

Gallimore in last night's speech said that "the struggle of Contadora to find peaceful solutions is also Jamaica's struggle."

ALUMINUM SMELTER ACCORD SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

FL252038 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 16 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday (CANA) -- Jamaica and Colombia have signed a protocol which they expect to lead to the establishment of a jointly-owned aluminium smelter utilising cheap Colombian energy and Jamaican alumina.

The document initialled in Kingston Thursday night between Jamaican mining and energy minister, Hugh Hart and his Colombian counterpart, Dr Alvaro Leiva, would allow for Colombia providing coal to Jamaica, which is planning a substantial conversion from oil to coal as an energy source.

If the projects get off the ground, officials expect that the smelter, which would be in Colombia, would be ready by 1990. The shipment of coal to Jamaica would begin much earlier as the state-owned cement factory here has already begun work on energy conversion.

Feasibilities still have to be done and a joint technical committee established within 60 days but both Hart and Leiva said it could be named within a week.

The signing of the protocol after two days of talks here between the ministers is the outgrowth of talks in Ecuador in January between Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, and Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Colombia has extensive hydropower, which provides 85 per cent of its energy needs, and in recent years has been developing its hugh coal reserves and hopes by the year 2000 to be exporting 50 million tonnes of the fuel.

Colombia has been thinking of the establishment of the aluminium smelter as one method of cashing in on its energy potential. Aluminium smelting is an energy intensive process, and energy involves up to 40 per cent of the production cost.

At the same time Jamaica has been coaxing the bauxite-alumina plants to convert their oil-fired alumina refineries to coal in an effort to increase the cost competitivity of the local product. There were also plans for the state-owned light and power company to convert a substantial number of its generators from oil to coal.

However, Hart said a study was now being done on an integrated conversion scheme that would provide power for both the national grid and the bauxite-alumina companies.

According to officials here, the protocol estimates that Jamaica has a potential market for two million tonnes of alumina which Colombia could provide.

It was expected that the coal would be provided under some form of barter arrangement with Colombia taking equity in a Jamaican refinery, but that proposal has apparently been shelved.

PNP PLANS 'MASSIVE MOBILIZATION' IF ELECTED

WA281000 Rome IPS in English 24 Sep 84

[Text] Kingston, Sept. 24 (IPS) -- Former Prime Minister Michael Manley has promised that if elected to office his people's National Party (PNP) would undertake a "massive mobilization" of the Jamaican people to tackle the country's myriad of problems.

"The only thing which can pull us through now is a tremendous effort of efficiency, intelligence and skill, with the fullest participation of the people," Manley said in a speech over the weekend to the closing session of the PNP's 46th annual conference here.

He said Jamaica had "no money," and after paying its debt obligations next year the country would be in a worse situation. Thus, the issue was not who can best raise money for Jamaica, but "a question of who can mobilize the people to deal with the problems, because we do not have money anyway."

Manley gave a brief outline of conclusions reached in studies carried out over the past four years by PNP task forces which would form the basis of policy for the next PNP government.

The Democratic Socialist Party held power from 1972 until the 1980 general elections, which Edward Seaga's ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won by a landslide. Last December, the JLP was re-elected in snap polls boycotted by the PNP.

Manley said the PNP's policy would be based on the concept of self-reliance and a participatory model. A national planning advisory council would be established "the minute we come to office" to spearhead the mobilization effort. It would consist of all the important elements of the society, and be principally aimed at shaping mechanisms of cooperation, minimizing friction, and optimizing "collective experience."

A national education council would also be set up, with membership from the important sectors of the community, and the opposition. It would group schools by regions and appoint boards to run them. Each community would be called on to carry out all repairs, refurbishing and maintenance of schools. The same would be done for hospitals.

A major land reform program, giving "land to the landless" would be resumed. So too would the concept of worker participation and industrial democracy, but this time with more fundamental emphasis.

Manley said while continuing to expand trade with the United States, the island's most important market, his government would explore the "many opportunities for trade with the Third World as a whole."

Countries of the socialist bloc, in Scandinavia, and the region -- members of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) -- would also figure prominently in trading links.

According to Manley, the "most tragic thing" done by the ruling JLP was to "de-mobilize" the Jamaican people, and turning to foreign experts, instead of relying on locals.

The United States should not assist with portraying itself as the only source of help for Jamaica, because "we cannot put all our eggs in one basket," he said.

ST KITTS AND NEVIS

HEALTH MINISTER ANNOUNCES PAHO MEMBERSHIP

FL271944 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis was accepted yesterday as the 38th member of the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) at a meeting here of the directing council of the organisation, a statement said.

Sydney Morris, minister of health of the island nation which one year ago received its independence from Britain, thanked the council and pledged to work with other member governments to improve health in the hemisphere.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES CARIBBEAN AT IMF MEETING

FL271504 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines spoke to the joint meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington DC yesterday. He cited money matters as primary among the concerns of smaller countries. Mr Mitchell said the availability of capital to smaller nations, particularly those in the Caribbean, must be increased to allow for more frequent and larger development projects.

MITCHELL SIGNS AGREEMENT FOR OAS OFFICE

FL271958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines today signed an agreement providing for the establishment and functioning of an office of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Kingston.

Signing for the OAS was Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, who underscored the importance he assigns to the participation of the Caribbean nations in the mainstream of the organisation's activities. "The establishment of this office in your distinguished and beautiful country," Baena Soares told the prime minister, "opens the way to what I hope will be a very fruitful and beneficial cooperation between us."

COLOMBIA

MINISTER ON COUP RUMORS, INCREASED VIOLENCE

PA280037 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- After indicating that rumors of a coup are isolated incidents and that a coup would not be supported by the public, Government Minister Jaime Castro has asserted that Colombia has not been, is not, and will never be on the verge of a military coup. He also mentioned the country's civilian oriented, democratic government and added that the government will not agree to the request to disclose the names of the persons who are currently inciting a coup in the country. He finally added that this matter is something that must be handled with a great deal of sound judgment and discretion.

Castro has admitted that kidnappings and extortion have increased since the truce and cease-fire agreements were signed and said he is very concerned about this.

Finally, Castro stressed: Unfortunately, although we have not been able to confirm that armed clashes between subversives and the regular Army ceased after the peace agreements, we have observed an increase in other forms of illegal activities, such as extortion, and kidnappings have continued in other areas of the country.

SURINAME

PREMIER MEETS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

FL271228 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The premier of Suriname Wim Udenhout and the Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek have had talks in New York which they both described as illuminating. But they said their divergent standpoints have remained just that.

The meeting took place a few hours after Premier Udenhout had strongly criticized the Dutch Government in an interview in New York with the Dutch news agency ANP.

According to Mr Udenhout, the Netherlands had violated the treaty, tried to strangle Suriname economically, and violated Suriname's sovereignty.

Mr Udenhout said furthermore, that contrary to Dutch statements, Suriname is certainly trying to become a democracy, but in its own way and at its own pace.